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INDO-CHINA SEEKS U.N.O. INTERVENTION

Life And Liberty In Viet Nam In Peril

THREE-PARTY APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

No French Army Can Conquer Land, Declare Leaders

BANGKOK, Jan. 6, (U.P.A.): Official delegates of the Viet Nam, Free Laos and Free Cambodia jointly appealed to the United States to bring the Indo-China situation to the attention of the United Nations in an effort to have the great powers intervene to prevent a "useless war."

The leader of the Free Laos forces who is at present here incognito, revealed this in an exclusive interview with the United Press of America in the course of which he said a jointly signed letter had been sent to Washington appealing to the United States' "sense of justice and love for humanity." The letter said the liberty and lives of the Indo-Chinese were imperilled by "French imperialists" since the Viet Nam disturbances began on December 17.

The letter represented the first concerted action of the three groups who had formed a permanent joint committee to "assure effective and practical co-ordination of political, economic, military and diplomatic efforts in the common battle against French imperialism."

The letter stated that the Indo-Chinese, recognizing the failure of French protection, did not desire to return to French colonial control.

The United Press of America informant who desired to remain incognito, said French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet's recent statement strengthened the effect of the free groups, adding: "No French Army, however strong, will be able to conquer Indo-China." The informant claimed the Indo-Chinese had a mobilization potential of 10,000,000 while there were at present 500,000 well armed troops in the combined forces of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The informant blamed the Indo-China trouble on French big business which wanted action before the scheduled change in the French Government before January 15. The informant also said Montet who arrived in Indo-China without the Indo-Chinese being informed, was apparently "completely influenced by old line French militarists and imperialists who gave him no opportunity to see the real situation in Indo-China."

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuter): Substantial reinforcements, including Foreign Legionaries for French forces fighting the Viet-Nam nationalists in Northern Indo-China, have started to arrive in battle zones, a semi-official French dispatch from Saigon stated tonight.

The bulk of these reinforcements are for Hanoi and Nam Dinh. What is officially described as "considerable number" of Foreign Legionaries disembarked at Haiphong from the Liner "Pasteur".

Some of the French troops sent to the north by air from garrisons in southern Indo-China, arrived at Gialam airport in Dakotas and Junkers.

M. Marius Moutet, the French Minister for Colonies, who has been on a fact finding mission in Indo-China, is expected to leave Saigon tomorrow, Tuesday, by a special plane to return to Paris. M. Moutet has brought forward the date of his departure by several days in order to speed up his report to M. Leon Blum's Cabinet.

WAY TO PEACE.

PARIS: "A statement of French policy towards Indo-China is the best way of ending the fratricidal warfare there," Nguyeni Manh Ha, former Minister in the Viet-Nam (Indo-Chinese Nationalist) Government was reported to-day to have told a French newspaper correspondent in Hanoi, in northern Indo-China.

The ex-Minister added that French conversations with the representatives of a "Phantom Government" would be useless.

"France cannot ignore the fact that Viet-Nam has put vast concentrations of men into action".

FIVE KILLED IN CAWNPORE FIRING

CAWNPORE, Jan. 6 (API): Five men including a woman were killed and 28 others including seven women were injured as the result of police firing on a mob of labourers near the Sessamau Police Station this morning.

Labour unrest in Cawnpore was at its peak today when strikes in a number of mills and factories in the Uhi and Seesamaj areas affecting thirty thousand labourers started this morning.

The strike was a sequel to the arrests of labour leaders last night.

A riot also occurred in the Central Ordnance Depot in the morning. Several hundred workers of the Depot invaded the office of the Commandant, smashed the glass panes, damaged furniture and assaulted the Commandant.

Military was called out and a 24-hour curfew was promulgated in the affected area.

It is learnt that an official enquiry into the firing will be conducted by Mr. Kishen Chand, additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru greeting Sir D'Arcy Thompson, the distinguished British Scientist.

No Peace By Punitive Law

TRUMAN ON FAIR DEAL TO AMERICAN LABOUR

"State Of Union" Message Tells Congress How U. S. Can Maintain World Leadership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, (Reuter): President Harry S. Truman urged a four-point labour legislative programme and stressed the need for universal army training when he addressed a joint session of the Senate and Congress to-day.

President Truman began with an appeal for two-party co-operation. The power to mould the future of this nation lies in our hands—yours and mine joined together", he said.

NEED FOR COURAGE AND RESOLUTION

President Truman, delivering his 6,000-word "State of the Union" message in person to the Republican-dominated Congress, asked for permission to increase the immigration quotas into the United States, called for continued foreign relief and repeated the pleas for Unified armed services.

He said: "If in this year and in the next we can find the right course to take as each issue arises and if in spite of all difficulties we have courage and resolution to take the course, then we shall achieve a state of well-being for our people without precedence in our history.

"And, if we continue to work with other nations of the world earnestly, patiently and wisely, we can—granting a will for peace on the part of our neighbours—make lasting peace for the world."

Pointing out that the present situation in which Congress is controlled by the Party in Opposition to the President's Party is far from unique, President Truman said. "I realise that on some matters Congress and the President have honest differences of opinion.

"Partisan differences, however, did not cause material disagreements as to the conduct of the war.

"Not in the conduct of our international relations during and since the war have such partisan differences been material. On some domestic issues we may, and probably shall, disagree. That in itself is not to be feared—it is inherent in our form of Government.

"But there are ways of disagreeing: men who differ can still work together sincerely for common good.

"We shall be risking the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit with-

(Continued on page 4 col. 4)

INDONESIAN SHIP SUNK

BATAVIA, Jan. 6 (Reuter): The Dutch destroyer "Kortenaer" yesterday sank an Indonesian naval vessel out of a convoy which left Cheribon on the north coast of Java in violation of the truce agreement of November 17, Dutch sources reported today.

Two Indonesians were killed and 24 taken prisoner, according to a 'communique' issued by the Dutch Naval Information Service today.

The 'communique' said that when a number of Indonesian ships tried to convoy a coast ship from Cheribon, a Dutch destroyer ordered the convoy to halt.

When the order was ignored, Dutch guns opened fire on the leading ship which sank. The remaining ships fled to Cheribon.

The 'communique' said that Indonesian use of naval forces was contrary to the Dutch-Indonesian Truce Agreement.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee is meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence.

SECRETARIAT UNDER POLICE GUARDS!

BOMBAY, Monday.

An attempt by the workers of Firestone Rubber Factory, who are on strike since December 17, to march to the Secretariat to represent their grievances to the Labour Minister, was foiled by the police this morning. All entrances to the Secretariat building were guarded by armed police.

The demonstration, it is stated, was to protest against the alleged harassment of the strikers by armed police posted at the Factory.

A deputation of the strikers, led by Mr. Vithal Chaudhury, Secretary of the Union, met Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, in the afternoon and requested him to allow peaceful picketing of the strikers. The Minister is understood to have given the assurance that they could picket in batches of four, provided they do not violate Section 144 in force in the city. He also promised them that he would inquire into the alleged harassment of the workers by the police.

A.I.C.C. Accepts British Interpretation

BUT ASSAM WILL STICK TO ITS MANDATE?

Nehru Declares Congress Has No Commitments

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (A.P.I.): The A.I.C.C. to-day adopted the Working Committee's advice to accept the British Government's interpretation of the procedure to be followed in the Sections of the Constituent Assembly. Pandit Nehru's resolution embodying the advice was passed by 99 votes to 52.

Congress Socialists, the Assam group and a good number of members from Madras combined against the resolution and earlier caused an anxious moment when on Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's amendment to reject the interpretation, their hands went up from different parts of the House giving an appearance of greater strength than was borne out by their actual number.

The debate was notable for two forthright declarations. One was by Rev. Nichols Roy, the Assam Minister, who asserted that Assam representatives must stand bythe mandate given to them not to sit in then Sections. The other was by Pandit Nehru who made it clear that Congress had entered into no commitment to refer all disputed points to the Federal Court or other authority.

Maulana Azad had sufficiently recovered to be present towards the end of today's session.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (API): The A. I. C. C. continued the debate on Pandit Nehru's resolution advising acceptance of the December 6 statement.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani (Sind) said that his attitude towards the resolution for the present was one of neither acceptance nor rejection though his mind was set against the Working Committee's recommendation. They had been endeavouring hard to secure the co-operation of the Muslim League for many years now, even before the communal award was introduced. He thought the Congress was to-day in the same position as it was when the communal award was announced. It could neither accept it nor reject it.

NO MORE INTERPRETATIONS PLEASE!

Dr. Gidwani hoped that this would be the last hurdle in the way of the Congress. He would however, ask for a definite assurance that after passing this resolution there would be no further obstacle by the Muslim League and that the British Government would give no further interpretations which the Congress would be called upon to accept. If such an assurance was forthcoming then he would persuade himself to vote for the resolution.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya suggested that as Dr. Choitram Gidwani had wanted an assurance from the mover (Pandit Nehru) who was not present,

(Continued on page 5 col. 1)

Biggest Floating Dock In East Launched In Bombay

A notable achievement in dock building East of the Suez Canal, the construction of a Joint floating dock, capable of docking ships up to 50,000 tons displacement has just been completed in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,50,00,000, and will be put into commission shortly by the British Admiralty.

A fully self-contained unit with power plant, pumping machinery, ship repair workshop and quarters for the crew, this giant dock is 855 feet long, 172 feet wide and 75 feet high.

INDIAN STEEL USED

Testifying to the potentialities of India in the matter of ship and dock building is the fact that every bit of the 20,000 tons of steel that went into the making of this mid-sea repair unit was produced and fabricated in this country.

The construction began in Bombay in September 1944, the steelhull being laid and erected within a period of eight months. Three thousand men were engaged on an average, daily, in the work in Bombay while another 2,000 worked in Calcutta where the hull steel work was fabricated.

The dock was constructed in two sections—one in the Frere Basin at Mazagon and the other in the Gun Carriage Basin, Colaba. The Frere Basin section was floated out into the Harbour on Monday night. The other part will be towed out from Gun Carriage Basin on Wednesday night, and the two halves will be joined together at a destination to be decided by the Admiralty for whom the dock has been built under the direction of the Supply Department of the Government of India.

The builders are Messrs. Brathwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd., of Calcutta whose General Manager, Mr. J. A. Van Heel and Mr. Scott, naval architect, supervised the construction of the dock, which is one of the largest in the world.

The General Electric Company supplied and installed electric machinery.

INDIAN WORKMANSHIP

Mr. Van Heel told pressmen that he regarded the construction of the dock as a tribute to Indian workmanship which under proper guidance and direction and equal to the best in any part of the world. He was very optimistic about the future of ship and dock building in this country.

Nationalise Mineral Resources

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (A.P.I.): The General Committee of the Indian Science Congress presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed the following resolution today:—

"The General Committee of the Indian Science Congress is strongly of opinion that the mineral resources of India, including the States, should be owned by the State and in no event should their exploitation be entrusted to foreign agency. In particular, in view of the great national importance of uranium and thorium bearing minerals, immediate action should be taken to conserve these resources in the interests of India".

Collectors Not To Be Magistrates

(Special to "The Chronicle")

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay, it is reliably learnt, will shortly set up a Committee of six members, representing both the Bench and the Bar, to inquire into and report on the feasibility of separating the Executive and Judicial powers of District Collectors in the province.

At present the Collectors are vested with both magisterial and revenue collecting functions, the only exception being the Collector of Bombay City, who enjoys only executive power.

The Government seem to take the view that the investment of both these powers in the same person is not conducive to the just and equitable administration of justice. They appear to favour the appointment of Resident Magistrates in the Districts for taking up magisterial functions.

It may be mentioned in this connection that during the last Congress Ministry, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the then Home Minister, made a similar move and it seems to be the intention of the present Home Minister to take it up and put it on a concrete basis.

Monty In Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 6, (Reuter): Field Marshal Lord Montgomery arrived in Moscow by air from Berlin this afternoon on his goodwill visit to Moscow as the guest of the Red Army.

Col. Dhillon (right) of I.N.A. and General Mohan Singh of I.N.A. in conversation with Jai Frakash Narain at Lahore. On the left is Mrs. J. P. Narain.

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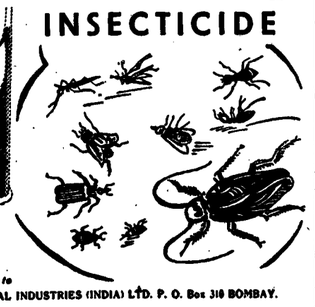

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GA/H

Australia Set Hard Task For Hammond's Men

Lindwall And Tallon In Vital Partnership: Sturdy Efforts By England's First Pair

Australia (1st Innings)	.....	365
England (1st Innings)	.....	351
Australia (2nd Innings)	.....	536
England (2nd Innings) for no loss	.....	91

(From: NORMAN PRESTON, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 6 (Reuter): After their bowling had been thrashed by Ray Lindwall, a number nine batsman, who made his first Test century and Don Tallon who scored 92 and added 154 for the eighth wicket, England faced the immense task of making 551 for their victory in the third Test which finishes tomorrow (Tuesday).

In the last two hours today, Washbrook 60 and Hutton 25 replied with 91, which is the best opening partnership in this series. England have five hours left in which the score required is 460. A courageous attacking policy might achieve a startling win, but as the side would have an average of over 90 runs an hour success would appear beyond their powers.

Bradman exploited all his bowlers, but England's first pair gained almost complete control. Hutton was content to remain solely on the defensive, but Washbrook gave his finest display of hitting in Australia. His hooking was particularly fine and besides one brilliant six, he hit six fours. Earlier in the day, Lindwall drove magnificently and thoroughly deserved his audacious hundred. Tallon too showed his class as a batsman and was fortunate to make a false stroke when wanting only eight to complete a century. Bedser, Wright and Yardley each claimed three Australian wickets. Regarded merely as a relief bowler Yardley had the best figures, his three costing 67 runs.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The penultimate day in the Third Test between England and Australia is threatened with curtailment by rain. A few spots began to fall half an hour before the scheduled resumption. There were heavy clouds and wind which made conditions different from the previous days.

There was still a sprinkle of rain when England including Voce came out. The rain came on steadily as Bedser prepared to bowl and several people among the 20,000 spectators sat with umbrellas over their heads. Bedser's first ball went for a bye.

So far, the rain was not heavy enough to stop play, wherein Edrich quickly distinguished himself with fine fielding at fine leg Edrich opened at the other end and like Bedser found the pitch playing slow and Morris playing back easily on drove for three making 300 in 340 minutes. The wet turf handicapped fielders and it was not surprising when Edrich requisitioned saw dust.

McCool trying to hook Edrich played too soon and the ball struck his body as he was swinging round. Then after surviving a confident leg appeal McCool hit two quick boundaries pulling Bedser and Edrich.

The appearance of the sun removed the threat of rain for the time being.

Edrich conceded 13 runs in two overs, then at 322 Voce bowled for the first time since Wednesday. He soon deceived Morris but appealed unsuccessfully for a leg before. Then Morris flicked him for a four reaching 151 in six hours. Morris by now had hit 7 fours.

MORRIS OUT

Morris next drove Bedser for a four but was clean bowled in the same over in trying to force the ball to square-leg. He defied the English attack for just over 6 hours showing sterling defence in an unattractive display. He hit 8 fours and helped in the fifth wicket stand of 91.

Two runs later brilliant fielding by Washbrook at cover to the bowler's (Bedser) end ran out Johnson when the batsmen tried to steal a single Johnson who was a yard out, thus contributed no runs to either innings

Voce bowled with deadly accuracy conceding only 8 runs in three overs The crowd had now grown to 30.000. Bedser wa also bowling well and gained his second wicket of the day with the fifth ball of his seventh over, when McCool, trying to place him down the gully, gave an easy offdrive catch at the wicket at 341

Voce, after four overs for eight runs was replaced by Edrich who struck Lindwall a painful blow inside his right leg. Lindwall retaliated with two perfect cover drives to the boundary off Edrich.

COSTLY OVERS

Yardley relieved Bedser at 399, but Lindwall hit the first ball for a boundary to hoist 400 in 433 minutes Both batsmen were intended on forcing the pace, and Tallon with a boundary off Voce completed his 50 in 65 minutes.

Bedser returned to the attack after Yardley's over, which cost England 12 runs. Meanwhile Voce conceded 11 in his over, and further evidence that the Australians were all out for runs came when the batsmen took 14 in one over from Bedser.

The violent onslaught by Tallon and Lindwall was some of the best batting seen in this Test series. The partnership raced to 100 in 58 minutes and the total rose from 400 to 450 in 20 minutes.

Lindwall when 48 had a life off Wright when Ikin failed to take a difficult catch after getting both hands to the ball. Trying to stem the flow of runs Hammond introduced Hutton at 464 out that did not affect the batsmen. Lindwall celebrated the 500 landmark with a six off Hutton to the packed crowds on the concrete terraces

Lindwall continued to collect runs and Toshack defended desperately in the hope of seeing him reach his century. Lindwall escaped being stumped when 93 and completed a magnificent century rushing down the pitch straight-driving Bedser with tremendous power to the sight screen. His great innings ended in the same over when Washbrook took a catch at backward point. Lindwall made the England bowling look of poor country class. With stylish, powerful, clean-driving he batted 113 minutes hitting 1 six and 13 fours. It was his first Test century but he scored 134 for New South Wales against Queensland a year ago. Tea was taken when the Australian innings closed, England requiring 551 runs to win.

England's bowling was rather depressing against the onslaught of the last Australian batsmen, yet in the end Bedser, Wright and Yardley each claimed three wickets.

England began an immense task with Hutton and Washbrook against Lindwall and aided by a strong breeze and Miller.

DUKE'S ARRIVAL

At half past four, both teams assembled in line and the retiring Governor General, the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Winston Dugan, entered the field. The Duke shook hands with each player and Bradman called for three cheers. Both the captains were consulted previously and expressed the wish that the reception should take place. Play was resumed af. seven minutes when Dooland bowled instead of Miller. Washbrook cut the fourth ball to the boundary.

Toshack relieved Lindwall at 34, the latter's five overs having cost 16 runs. England scored 44 runs in the first hour, Washbrook showing splendid form. Washbrook when 30 and the total was 44 might have been caught off Dooland at slip by McCool, who reached the ball with his left hand. Toshack was bowling to a leg trap, but Washbrook, in magnificent form, hooked him for a six.

Washbrook drew further ahead, hooking Toshack to the fence again. Hutton hit his first boundary, a glorious cover-drive off Dooland. Toshack after bowling seven overs for 24 was replaced by McCool at 79. Johnson completed a double change relieving Dooland who had conceded only 31 runs in nine overs. The batsmen proceeded warily and there were several maiden overs.

The crowd mildly barracked Hutton and Washbrook who defended solidly intent on keeping the wickets intact for tomorrow.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA (1st innings) ..	**365**
ENGLAND (1st Innings) ..	**351**
AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings)	
Barnes c Evans b Yardley	32
Morris b Bedser	155
Bradman c and b Yardley	49
Hasset b Wright	9
Miller c Hammond b Yardley	34
McCool c Evans b Bedser	43
Johnson run out	0
Tallon, c and b Wright	92
Lindwall, c Washbrook, b Bedser..	100
Dooland c Compton b Wright ..	1
Toshack, not out	8
Extras	19
Total	536

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 68; 2 for 159; 3 for 177; 4 for 242; 5 for 333; 6 for 335; 7 for 341; 8 for 495; 9 for 511; 10 for 536.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Edrich	18	1	86	0
Bedser	34.3	4	176	3
Wright	32	3	131	3
Yardley	20	0	67	3
Hutton	3	0	28	0
Voce	6	1	29	0

(Byes 14, Legbyes 2, Noballs 3—Bedser, Wright and Yardley).

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Hutton (batting)	25
Washbrook (batting)	60
Extras	6
Total (for no loss) at close	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	5	0	16	0
Miller	3	0	8	0
Dooland	9	1	31	0
Toshack	7	1	24	0
McCool	4	1	5	
Johnson	4	3	1	0
(Byes six)				6

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Is It So?

MADRAS, Jan. 6 (API)—Indian table-tennis team that is likely to contest the International and World Championships in Paris next month will be representing India for a second time, says Mr. Munis Chatterji, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Table Tennis Federation in a communication from Bangalore.

The first team to represent India was in February 1939 when it participated in the World and International Championships conducted in Cairo.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Annual Inter-Group Sports & Tournaments

The Results of 13th annual intergroup sports and tournaments are as under:

ATHLETICS

100 Metres Run: 1. K. P. Tata (Bombay) Time: 11.1 secs. 2. L. J. Creed (Bombay), 3. S. G. Dalal (Poona).

200 Metres Run: 1. K. P. Tata (Bombay) Time: 23.2 secs., 2. O. Pinto (Bombay), 3. S. G. Dalal (Poona).

400 Metres Run: 1. M. Kaunds (Bombay) Time: 58.4 secs., 2. O. Pinto (Bombay), 3. N. Fonseca (Gujarat).

800 Metres Run: 1. M. Kaunds (Bombay) Time: 2 mins. 5.8 secs., 2. M. H. Chatardyal (Karnatak) (New Record), 3. C. F. Furtado (Bombay).

1,500 Metres Run: 1. M. H. Chatardyal (Karnatak) Time: 4 min. 23.8, second, 2. C. F. Furtado (Bombay) (New Record), 3. N. L. Jadhav (Karnatak).

110 Metres Hurdles: 1. J. H. Shodhan (Gujarat) Time: 16.2 secs., 2. P. Varkey (Poona), (New Record) 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona).

Putting the Shot: 1. S. C. Bahadurji (Poona) Dist. 35 ft. 2-1/4 in., 2. H. Bohariwalla (Poona) (New Record), 3. M. Kaunds (Bombay).

Discus Throw: 1. J. G. Pendharkar (Poona) Dist. 99 ft. 5 in., 2. R. M. Haridas (Karnatak) (New Record), 3. H. Bohariwala (Poona).

Javelin Throw: 1. N. S. Cheema (Poona) Dist. 144 ft. 1 in., 2. J. G. Pendharkar (Poona) (New Event), 3. R. C. Chinoy (Gujarat).

Running High Jump: 1. M. Kaunds (Bombay) Height 5 ft. 4-3/4 in., 2. Gokhale (Poona) 3. R. Donald (Bombay).

Running Broad Jump: 1. S. G. Dalal (Poona) Dist. 20 ft. 4-3/4 in., 2. E. D'Souza (Bombay), 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona).

Pole Vault: 1. S. C. Bahadurji (Poona) Height 10 ft. 8-1/2 in., 2. H. Kaunds (Bombay) (New Record), 3. J. S. Nene (Karnatak).

Hop-Step and Jump: 1. E. D'Souza (Bombay) Dist. 42 ft. 4 in., 2. S. G. Dalal (Poona) 3. N. S. Cheema (Poona).

1,600 Metres Medley Relay: 1. Bombay, Time: 3 min. 49 secs., 2. Karnatak (New Record), 3. Poona.

SWIMMING:

1. 100 Metres Free Style: 1. I. Mansoor (Bombay) Time: 1 min. 26-2/5 secs., 2. D. Sopher (Poona), 3. A. Mehta (Bombay).

200 Metres Free Style: 1. I. Mansoor (Bombay) Time: 3 min. 40 2/5 secs., 2. D. Sopher (Poona), 3. Bhujandrao (Karnatak).

TENNIS:

Winner: Poona
Runner-up: Karnatak.

WRESTLING:

Bantam Weight S. M. Mane (Karnatak) Winner, S. R. Patil (Poona) Runner-up.

Feather Weight: Winner, S. B. Patil (Karnatak). Runner-up, P. D. Jadhav (Poona).

Light Weight: Winner, Sutar (Poona). Runner-up, T. P. Bhosale (Karnatak).

Welter Weight: Winner, V. G. Shinde (Poona). Runner-up, V. A. Sayekar (Gujarat).

Poona won the following Championship Trophies:

1. The Chhatrapati Grand Championship Trophy, 2. The Sir Dadabhoy Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla Inter-Group Championship Trophy, 3. The R. V. Potdar Trophy for 110 Metres Hurdles, 4. The P. V. Velkar's Trophy for Pole Vault, 5. The Miraj Trophy for Wrestling, 6. The Lady Rahimtoola Cup for Tennis.

Bombay was awarded the following Trophies:

1. The T. K. Aswani Group Championship Trophy for Athletics, 2. The P. W. Velkar Shield for 100 Metres Run, 3. Principal Vakil's Relay Shield, 4. The Rohinton Baria Swimming Trophy for Swimming.

Karnatak won the R. N. Bhagwat Shield for Wrestling (Runner-up Group).

Inter-'Varsity Athletic Sports:

The following have been selected to represent the Bombay University in the Inter-Varsity Athletic Sports to be held at Aligarh on the 29th and 30th inst:—

1. Mr. S. J. Dalal (Poona) (Capt.); 2. Mr. M. Kaunds (Bombay) (Vice-Capt.); 3. Mr. K. P. Tata (Bombay); 4. Mr. O. Pinto (Bombay); 5. Mr. E. D'Souza (Bombay); 6. Mr. C. F. Furtado (Bombay); 7. Mr. L. G. Creed (Bombay); 8. Mr. S. C. Bahdurji (Poona); 9. Mr. J. G. Pendarkar (Poona); 10. Mr. N. S. Cheema (Poona); and 11. Mr. M. H. Ghatardyal (Karnatak).

Kill Promising Genius And Save Human Race!

American Astronomer's Startling Suggestion

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (U.P.I.): Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, startled the American Association for the Advancement of Science today when he suggested that killing youths of promising genius may be the only way of saving the human race.

He based his remark on the idea that men of, genius might invent means of world-wide destruction which would be used because of the lag in social controls.

Dr. Shapley listed five instruments he considered capable of bringing about the destruction of civilization.

In order of their potency, they were: (1) the genius maniac: (2) dope which kills the ability to reproduce, (3) boredom; (4) world warfare with "super" weapons and (5) "super" plague.

I think the most potent of all human germicides", said Dr. Shapley, "is a combination of lunacy and war techniques. When one of our inevitable super-geniuses of the future discovers some new mankind-annihilating device, and this genius is insane—perhaps indetctably insane—he will willingly perish as he murders.

MORVI, January 3 (API)—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar State has made a free gift of 12,000 square yards of land at Krishnanagar, a suburb of Bhavnagar, to the Bhavnagar Theosophical Society for the construction of the new lodge headquarters.

BOSE'S TEAM WIN CHARITY MATCH

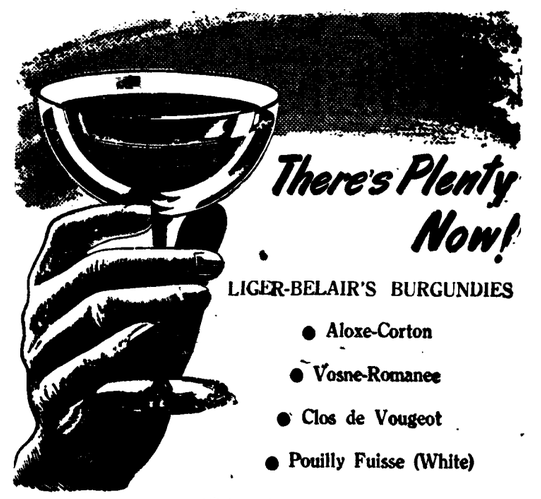
CALCUTTA, Jan. 6 (API) The Charity Match in aid of riot refugees was won today by Dr. M. N. Bose's team captained by Lt. Col. C. K. Nayudu defeating Mr. A. S. De Mello's team by ten wickets.

Mr. De Mello's team who had been forced to follow on made 233 in their second innings, leaving their opponents to make 56 runs to win. Sohoni claimed 8 wickets for 64 runs in their second innings.

Dr. Bose's side hit off the requisite number of runs for the loss of Mushtaq Ali's wicket.

They Would Like England To Win

SYDNEY, Jan. 6 (Reuter).—Commenting on the umpire controversy, the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" says: "Disagreement over the umpires' decisions is becoming so bitter that some of us must wish that the matches were never played. A suggestion that the Australians are so greedy to win that they are prepared to tolerate dishonest umpiring is an absurd calumny as it certainly does not reflect the spirit of the crowd which watched the Melbourne Test. If there was any partisanship in that audience, it was on the England side. They would like England to win."



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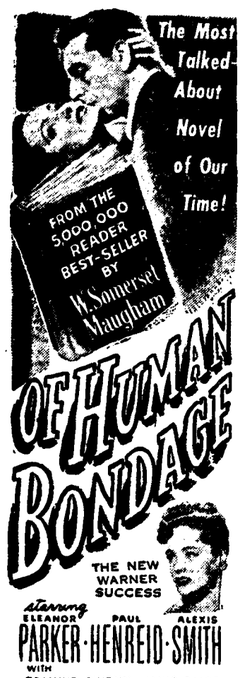
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TEMPLE ENTRY BILL FOR BOMBAY PROVINCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 6, (U. P. I.): The United Press of India learns that the Government of Bombay are making all efforts to throw open all temples in the Bombay Province to members of the Scheduled Castes, who are at present debarred from entering them.

A Bill in this respect is now under preparation by the Ministry and is expected to be submitted for consideration in the forthcoming Budget Session of the Provincial Assembly which begins early next month.

In this connection Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Class Department, told the "United Press of India" representative this morning, that he considered the present atmosphere in the country to be very favourable for such move and he was personally optimistic about its reception by the public. "I do not think," he said, "the Bill would meet with any opposition from the public. People to a great extent, have outgrown their narrow mentality."

The Minister further revealed that his daily mail brought him numerous letters from people all over the Province urging immediate adoption of measures relating to the issue of temple entry for Harijans. His correspondents are mostly non-Harijans.

It is learnt approximately 19 lakhs of Harijans in the Province will benefit if the contemplated Harijan Temple Entry Bill becomes law according to the 1941 census.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

GADAG, Jan. 6.

The inauguration ceremony of the 15th session of the Akhil Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference will be performed by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, Government of Bombay, on January 8 at Gadag.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindus: Posh Shud 15, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 13, 1366.
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 6-17 p.m.
Hightide: 00-08, 11-00.
Lowtide: 06-18, 17-56.

To-day's Engagements

MUNSHI DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMITTEE: To felicitate Mr. Munshi on his 60th birthday a meeting will be held at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Harvey Road, Gamuevi, today (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. Sidney A. Cook, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, will give a Talk to Members, at 6-30 p.m., at the Besant Hall, today (Tuesday).

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA: Opening of the Eighth Members' Exhibition of Photography by Mr. A. J. Patel President of the Society, at 195, Hornby Road, today (Tuesday), at 6 p.m.

FREEDOM GROUP SILVERFISH CLUB AND SANSKAR MANDAL: Under their joint auspices the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chhagla will address a public meeting on "India at the U. N. O." at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, today (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ JAYANTHI UTHSAVAM: Sri Ramana Jayanthi Pooja, at 8-00 a.m., Discourse (in Tamil) on "The Teachings of Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal", by Sriman V. Subbarayar, at 8-30 p.m., today, at the Samaj premises

FASALI ATASHKADEH DAE MAH JASHAN: Today (Tuesday), at Petit Fasali Atashkadeh, New Marine Lines, At 5 p.m., Jashan Ceremony; at 6 p.m., Dasturji Bode will deliver a lecture on "The Zoroastrian Conception of God."

HIGH COURT REOPENS

The High Court re-opened on Monday after the X'mas vacation. Mr. Justice Chagla who had gone to represent India at the U. N. O., resumed his work in the High Court on Monday.

Bardoloi To Arrive In City To-day

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam, will arrive in the city today (Tuesday) by the Calcutta Mail and will stay here for four days. During his stay, he will put up at the residence of Kantilal Ishwarlal, Marine Drive.

B.P. Muslim Educational Conference

The Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, at its meeting held on January 4, decided to hold the next annual session of the Conference in Southern Division, either at Belgaum or Bijapur. The Board authorised Mr. Anmed Jaffer, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary, to contact Muslims of Southern Division and decide on its final venue. Failing Southern Division the Board decided to accept the invitation of Khandesh Muslims. The Board also decided to take over the management of Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Poona and turn it into a High School.

Forward Bloc Executive

The General Council of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc met on Saturday at the party office under the presidentship of Mr. Mathura Parkad Misra and elected the new executive committee for the ensuing year with Mr. Girdhar Thakkar and Mr. Madho Menon as General Secretaries, Mr. Jaswant Singh, Propaganda Secretary, Mr. Chandra Kant Thakkar as Treasurer, Captain A. K. James, of the Indian National Army was appointed as the officer in charge of the Azad Hind Dal. The council also elected Messrs. Girdhar Thakkur, Chandra Kant Takkar, K. N. Jogleker, D. V. Chopra G. B. Mendon and Jaswant Singh as members of the All-India Forward Bloc Council. The council further approved the resolutions on current political and communal situation, repression by the Congress ministries, agrarian problem, struggle in Goa, struggle in the Indian States, French aggression in Viet-Nam and future course of action of the party. All decisions were unanimous.

BOMBAY DELEGATES TO A. I. FORWARD BLOC SESSION.

The third session of the All-India Forward Bloc will be held at Arrah in Bihar on the 10th 11th and 12th Feb. Bombay has sent 45 delegates to attend the session. Mr. Girdhar Thakkar, the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc will leave Bombay on 5th. The rest of the delegates will leave on 7th and 8th.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ponnu Swami (Gottuvadyam) 8-45 Shantilal B. Shah 9-0 Yeshwantrao Purohit.

12-0 p.m. Akashwanino Chotare (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Apni Apni Pasand 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Ponnu Swami (Gottuvadyam) 5-15 Mohan Nagarkar 5-30 Thumri and Ghazal 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 'Shama' 6-30 Shantilal B. Shah 6-45 Mohan Nagarkar 7-0 Jodra and Ghazal 7-15 Ponnu Swami (Gottuvadyam) 7-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Harischandra" Gujarati play by P. M. Antia 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. Programme Parade 9-45 Aftermath of Price Control (Genesis of controls Talk by Prof. K. T. Merchant) 10-0 C. P. Bramble: Tenor 10-15 Interlude 10-20 Otto Klimt: Violin 10-30 Interlude 10-35 Maneck Bhagat: Piano 10-50 Reginald Kell Clarionet and Symphony Orchestra.

SWAMI KEDAR NATH,
(M.A.)

Late Principal, Dayanand Ayurveda College, Lahore, formerly Professor of Chemistry B. N. College, Patna, has got very efficacious medicines (of Ayurveda, from Sadhus and those of his own researches on Himalayan herbs aided by spiritual power) for Cancer, T. B., Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy Blood pressure, Intestinal Ulcer, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Asthma, Tonsilitis, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, Women's ills, Eye diseases, etc. Please write to or see SWAMIJI in the Baniakhamar Ashram, P. O. Khulna (Bengal).

Damodar Valley Project

Bhabha On Urgency Of Execution

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (API): Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member, Works, Mines and Power, presiding over the Damodar Valley Conference which commenced its session here today appealed to the representatives of the Bengal and Bihar Governments to import a sense of urgency in the execution of the project and to make a bold, unorthodox and revolutionary approach both in regard to its organisation and finance.

Mr. Bhabha gave a survey of the various stages in the progress of the Damodar Valley Scheme and referred to the Inter-Provincial Conference held in April last at which certain decisions were taken.

"Unfortunately, for us, "Mr. Bhabha added, "the constitutional and administrative uncertainties of the last six months have further delayed the progress of the scheme, and the only substantial progress that we can report since April is the preparation of another project report on the Konar".

FINANCE AND ORGANISATION

"Finance has been, in the past, the major stumbling block in the way of any scheme for the harnessing of the waters of the Damodar. But luckily for us, we have now outlived the ways of orthodox finance which could not distinguish between complicated accounting and the investment of the real resources of the community for productive and beneficent purposes".

Mr. Bhabha added: "I now turn to the problem of organization, which, indeed, is in some respects more fundamental. For its fulfilment, the Damodar plan will require on its organization side a bold, unorthodox and indeed revolutionary approach—i.e. revolutionary in the sense that every new birth is a revolution. Our traditional conception of administrative organization must be replaced by a new constitutional form that cuts across provincial boundaries and the existing structure of provincial rights and obligations. For, it is only such a regional and autonomous structure that can possess the range and elasticity necessary for the execution of an intergraded resources development plan designed to exploit the full economic potentialities of an entire region like the basin or the Damodar.

Repatriation Of I.N.A. Civilians

NEW DELHO, Jan. 6, (U. P. I.): The Government of India have agreed to repatriate at state expense all civilians who joined the I.N.A. or the Indian Independence League and the Provisional Government of Free India in East Asia and brought to Inia by the British Authorities for security purposes.

The Central I.N.A. Relief Committee desires that those who want to proceed to their countries of domicile in East Asia should submit their applications on the prescribed forms in duplicate through the Provincial Offices to the Central I.N.A. Relief Office.

PLEA FOR INTENSIVE STUDY OF INDIA'S CULTURAL REGIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (UPI): Dr. Irawati Karve, presiding over the Anthropology and Archaeology Section of the 34th session of the Indian Science Congress spoke on some of the problems of Indian Anthropology.

After a description of the physical regions of India and the routes of migration of ancient times she emphasised the role played by the Vindhyan Range as a barrier between the north and the south, and pointed out the necessity of an intensive study of the cultural regions of India, their languages, family organisations, kinship terminologies and folklore.

Concluding she said that excavation on historical and pre-historical lines would help to determine when and how the present humanity with its different cultures and features came to settle in India.

TERMS FOR BRITISH QUIKING GREECE

LONDON, Jan. 6. (Reuter): The Three Party British Parliamentary Delegation, which visited Greece in last August, published their report today (Monday) recommending an entirely new policy in and towards Greece. The report made these points:

Firstly, Britain should support Greece in the formation of a Government of all parties with the possible exception of the extreme left.

Secondly, this Government should adopt a general policy clemency towards political offenders.

Thirdly, it should restore internal peace and constitutional liberties, cancelling the special security decrees and returning home all who have been exiled to islands for political reasons.

Fourthly, new elections should then be held on an up-to-date register.

Fifthly, British troops should be withdrawn at an early date, subject to considerations of strategy and high policy.

Sixthly, former elected trades unions representatives should be allowed to return to their duties pending new trade union elections.

Seventhly, any future loans to Greece should be granted only on condition that the powers of the British Economic Mission there are strengthened.

The report has been sent to the British and Greek Governments and to the King of the Hellenes.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING: Rainless weather.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—A few light showers over the hills in the Bombay Karanatak and the Hyderabad Karnatak.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 6: The Governor of Bombay granted interviews to Haji Hasanally P. Ebrahim, Mr. Oscar Brown and Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala.

Lady Colville visited an infants' creche at No. 1 Mill, Soparibag Road.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH SCHOOL

Sheth Pranlal's Outspoken Remarks

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 6.

"It is a matter of shame that during the last 150 years of British rule in India, primary and secondary education has not made any appreciable progress and our educational institutions have to go from door to find money to finance their educational projects, but I hope that with the installation of an Interim Government at the Centre and popular ministries in the Provinces, illiteracy will be completely liquidated in this ancient land of ours," said Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, presiding over the prize-distribution ceremony of the Jogeshwari English School at Saraswati Bagh Jogeshwari, last evening. Sheth Pranlal regretted that India had to depend even for food on other countries and inspite of their huge sterling balances which were lying in England, they were getting small articles of luxury instead of capital goods which they badly needed to build up their factories. He exhorted the young boys and girls to build up their health and character to enable them to get on well in life and resist the aggressors.

Shrimati Jayaben Pranlal distributed the prizes to the students who had distinguished themselves in their annual examinations and sports.

Earlier Mr. R. K. Prabhu, the chairman of the board of management of the school, in welcoming Sheth Pranlal and other guests traced the history of the school which from small beginnings in 1931 had attained the present position of stability. Their great need was finance to meet the ever-increasing needs of the school, particularly an independent school-building of their own and he appealed to the citizens of Bombay and the suburbs to come to their assistance.

An interesting variety programme was gone through and the audience dispersed at a late hour. At the close of the meeting the chairman announced a handsome donation from Sheth Pranlal.

ECHO OF AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lokur).

Yakubji Karimji..... Petitioner.

vs.

1. Imperator.
2. The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.... Opponents.

Their Lordships admitted a habeas corpus application praying that one Munankhan Sabderkhan at present under detention in connection with the riots in Ahmedabad be set at liberty. The hearing of the application has been fixed for 14th January. The petitioners contended that detenu's detention in the Ahmedabad Central Prison was illegal on the ground that the proclamation of emergency having been made only in respect of the city of Ahmedabad, the order of detention under Section 46B of the Bombay District Police Act could not be validly passed on the detenu who was already being detained under the Defence of India Rules in the Ahmedabad Central Prison which was situated outside the limits of the city of Ahmedabad. It was further contended that an order under the District Police Act could only be passed in respect of a person whose movements were calculated to cause danger or alarm, and could not be passed against the detenu because he being already in detention under the Defence of India Rules at the date of the order under the District Police Act, it could not be said that his movements were calculated to cause danger to the public.

Applications on similar grounds in respect of 4 other detenus were also admitted by their Lordships.

Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

EXPULSION OF AMERICAN FORCES FROM CHINA

Student Movement Gains Momentum

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (Reuter): The well-known Chinese leader Thankhakee, who is chairman of the Chinese Federation for peace and democracy in China, today sent a telegram "to all Chinese compatriots" in China, through Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nanking, Yenan, Chungking and Tientsin, arging the Chinese people to support the "student movement for the expulsion of American forces".

His telegram stated: "American forces in China infringe Chinese Sovereignty, prolong the civil war and endanger world peace.

"The rape of a Peiping girl student and the slander that she is a prostitute is an intolerable insult to China's honour. The student movement in Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai for the expulsion of American forces vindicates national honour and upholds human rights.

QUIT CHINA MOVE

Our two-month old Federation has launched a Quit China Campaign and sent an appeal to President Truman with 100,000 signatures.

Despite our appeal, outrages have increased.

All Chinese compatriots must support the present student movement.

America, being a democratic nation must take note and withdraw for the sake of international friendship. A refusal means rejection of our friendship, and calls for drastic measures to preserve our sovereignty and hasten their awakening.

Sangli Editor Asked To Tender Apology

KOLHAPUR Jan. 6, (API): The Editor of the Marathi Weekly in Sangli, "Navi Disha", has been granted permission to republish his paper by the Sangli Government, if the editor tendered a written apology and published it in the first republished issue for having published objectionable matter in two issues of his paper.

With regard to the editor's request for the refund of his forfeited amount of Rs. 1,000, the Government has informed that the matter would be considered after one year.

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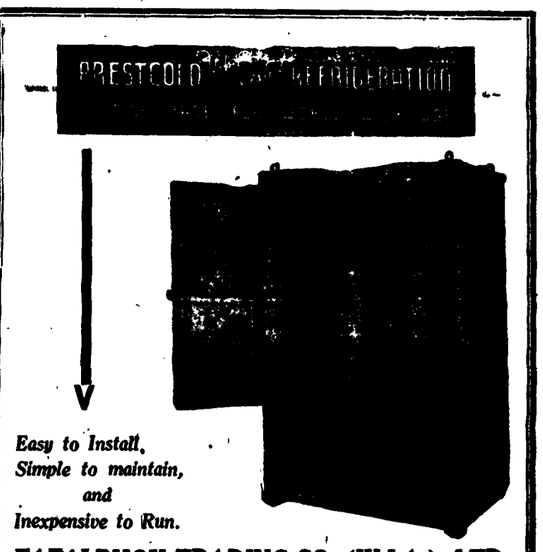

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 6 (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from Nov. 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m., today:—

Ajmer 87 44 0.1 0.4 minus 0.1, Allahabad 71 58 0 1.5 plus 0.8, Amraoti 84 62 0 7.3 plus 6.1, Aurangabad 83 60 0 10.3 plus 9.0, Bangalore 78 65 0 8.6 plus 5.4, Baroda 82 52 0 1.1 —, Benares 86 58 58 0 0.6 minus 0.1, Bhopal 77 53 0 4.5 plus 3.3, Bhuj 76 46 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 85 66 0 7.1 plus 6.4, Calcutta 81 59 0 1.8 plus 0.7, Calicut 87 77 0 16.5 plus 10.0, Cawnpore 70 55 0.3 1.1 plus 0.3, Delhi 61 42 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 62 0 2.5 plus 1.1, Hyderabad (Sd.) 76 47 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 72 49 0 9.3 plus 8.4, Jaipur 69 43 0 0.7 plus 0.2, Jacobabad 73 37 0 0 minus 0.2, Karachi 73 57 0 0 minus 0.3, Lahore 61 40 0 1.0 plus 0.5, Lucknow 67 55 1.3 2.0 plus 1.3, Madras 83 73 0.1 52.0 plus 32.2, Mysore 80 67 0 10.4 plus 7.3, Nagpur 85 63 0 7.2 plus 5.8, Patna 65 56 0.2 0.6 minus 0.1, Poona 85 59 0 6.5 plus 5.2.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Conquer your foe by force and you add to his enmity. Conquer by love and you reap no after-sorrow.

—Holland.

The Bombay Chronicle

A WISE DECISION

The All-India Congress Committee has acted wisely in adopting the Working Committee's resolution on the British Government's statement of December 6. That resolution is a carefully worded one which, on the one hand, makes it easier for the Muslim League to join the Constituent Assembly and, on the other, fully safeguards the interests of provinces like Assam and the N. W. Frontier Province. To be convinced of this fact one should carefully note what difficulties were created by the statement of December 6 and how some of these have been got over by the A.I.C.C. resolution. The statement itself arose out of differences of opinion about the interpretation of Paragraphs 19 (5) and 19 (8) of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, relating to meetings in Section. Paragraph 19 (5) says:

These Sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each Section and shall also decide whether any Group constitution shall be set up those provinces and if so with what provincial subjects the Group should deal. Provinces should have power to opt out of the Groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (8) below."

"Paragraph 19 (8) reads:

'As soon as the new constitutional agreements have come into operation, it shall be open to any province to elect to come out of any Group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the legislature of the province after the first general election under the new Constituent Assembly.

Reiterating the Cabinet Mission's interpretation that the decisions of the Sections should, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be taken by a simple majority vote of the representatives of the Sections, the British Government adds in its statement of December 6:

"His Majesty's Government have had legal advice which confirms that the statement of May 16 means what the Cabinet Mission have always stated was their intention. This part of the statement as so interpreted must be considered as an essential part of the scheme of May 16 for enabling the Indian people to formulate a constitution which His Majesty's Government would be prepared to submit to Parliament. It should, therefore, be accepted by all parties in the Constituent Assembly."

It may be recalled that before the statement of December 6 the British Government desired three things about Sections and Groups: (1) that all members of the Constituent Assembly must attend the Sections; (2) that the majority vote of the members in each Section should decide all questions about Groups; and (3) that a province is free to opt out of a Group only after the general elections under the new Constitution. But with regard to these three points the Congress first held that (1) a province is free not to sit in a Section; (2) that voting in a Section is by provinces; and that (3) a province is free to opt out of its Group at any stage. But later Congress agreed to sit in Sections but stuck to the other two views of its own. Now the British Government is not content with merely endorsing the Cabinet Mission's interpretation about the method of voting; but adds that, unless its method of voting is accepted by all the parties in the Constituent Assembly, it may not be able to accept the whole of the Assembly's constitution. And Mr. Jinnah has stated that unless this method of voting in Sections is accepted by Congress the League will not join the Assembly. In the circumstances Congress, wishing to go as far as is reasonable to enable the League to join the Assembly and to give every reasonable chance to a peaceful settlement by agreement, has accepted the British Government's interpretation about the method of voting, thereby accepting the statement of December 6.

But let it be noted—and this is very important—that Congress, while accepting the statement, has insisted that it will not be party to the compulsion of any province "against the will of the people concerned, a principle which the British Government have themselves recognised." Congress has also insisted that "the rights of the Sikhs in the Panjab should not be jeoparised". Considering the enermous strength of the sanctions behind the Congress this insistence is a great safeguard for the provinces concerned and the Sikhs against any possibility of being coerced. Nor does it detract anything from the acceptance by the Congress of the statement of December 6. The position now is that Congress members in the Constituent Assembly will sit in the Sections and will allow voting therein to be in accordance with the statement of December 6 but will not allow any province or the Sikhs to be coerced. We cannot assume that the League wants to coerce these. It will, therefore, be in its own interests as also of the country if the League responds to this fresh gesture of goodwill by the Congress and join the Constituent Assembly straightway. The A. I. C. C. decision is indeed a call to Congressmen and Leaguers alike to rely on negotiations and agreements as far as possible.

A Great Scheme

The decision recently made by the citizens of Porbandar to commemorate, in a concrete shape, the momentous mission and unique achievements of Mahatma Gandhi ought to find a warm reception throughout the country. It is an unmistakable evidence of the high reverence in which Gandhiji is held by the ruler and people of his birth-place. While inaugurating the meeting convened for the purpose at Porbandar H. H. the Maharana gave expression to his own feelings when he observed that no tribute could ever be adequate to a singular personality like Gandhiji. The birth of a celebrity like Gandhiji, who has attained super-eminence through service and self-sacrifice and through unflagging devotion to the cause of liberating his motherland from foreign domination, is a rare and epoch-making event, and as such it is sure to add a glorious chapter to the history of India. However, we are of the opinion that concrete mediums, which have preserved through ages, the records of numerous events of historical and cultural importance, should be resorted to on a countrywide scale in order to maintain a permanent and visual record of Gandhiji's unparalleled achievements. Several towns have already conferred civic honour upon him by associating his name with roads and squares. Karachi has recently installed a life-size statue in a prominent place.

Now the people of Porbandar have conceived the idea of commemorating his mission in a truly national way. We congratulate Mr. Nanji Kalidas, the well-known philanthropist, on his generosity to create a trust for the maintenance and preservation of the house in which Gandhiji was born and to offer a handsome donation for the erection of a "Kirtti Mandir." We would suggest in this connection that, apart from the acquisition and preservation of the house itself, a tablet should be affixed to every place at Porbandar with which Gandhiji had any association in his early life. The erection of a "Kirti Mandir" is an excellent idea. Such a Mandir should be a magnificent monument of Indian architecture and art and not an anachorism designed in the exotic modern style of architecture, if it is intended to be a homage to the leader who is an apostle of swadeshism and of Indian culture, unity and freedom. It should, moreover, be a symbol of the Gandhian philosophy and an enduring source of inspiration to the present and future generations. Porbandar is noted for its community of hereditary architects and architectural traditions. It should gain additional prominence by the monumentality of the design of its "Kirti Mandir". We trust that the committee will fully exploit the local resources and concentrate its attention on securing an excellent design and necessary schemes of decorations, especially murals, in the Indian style. The committee should, at the same time, devise ways and means to collect and exhibit all the available material concerning Gandhiji's life.

India, under the foreign rule, has perpetuated the memory of viceroys, governors and even police officers, but she has rarely given a thought to the necessity of pioneering a movement to honour, with national memorials, those who have made, in the past original and outstanding contributions to literature, art, science or political thought. Acquisition of the houses and relics of the great celebrities is not a sentimental hero-worship. It is a form of national tribute to be paid to the deserving few. Now standing on the threshold of independence, India should begin to explore the corridors of her past in order to locate those whom she has missed so far and should evolve a scheme of national memorials to be erected, irrespective of caste or creed, to the celebrities who are worthy of the same. We hope that the movement initiated by the people of Porbandar will be a turning-point.

Frankly Speaking

Asia's Destiny

U. Aung San's broadcast from Delhi constitutes a clarion call for inter-Asian unity which will find a response in every country of Asia. The case for that unity has been effectively put forward by the Burmese leader from the points of view of both the present and the future. It is the misfortune of Asia that inspite of being the mother of Continents and inspite of its historic civilisation it is today split into so many slaves, direct and indirect, of the various European imperialisms. Its historic destiny is not slavery but freedom in which Asia can and will give to the world the message of its civilisation, which is peace, progress and human brotherhood. To this destiny Asia is now reawakening, as is witnessed by the challenge that Asian countries have flung to the Imperialism of Europe. The solidarity that is inevitably being built up between the various countries in what is essentially the common fight will constitute the foundation and beginning of that unity which will not only win for Asia its own proper place in the world but will prove a blessing to humanity.

Interesting Move

The move by both the Republican and Democrat leaders of the United States Senate to unseat Senator Bilbo should evoke interest outside the United States too. The Senator has been accused of accepting illegal gifts from war contractors and of being a party to depriving Negroes in Mississippi of their constitutional right to vote. The case does not merely involve the issue of integrity among public men, so vital to the life of a country, although its importance has been intensified by Senator Bilbo himself, who has coolly argued that what he received was friendly presents and that it is a common practice in Southern States with no immoral significance. But this charge is not so important as the second which puts the United States of America on trial before the world and the conscience of humanity.

A Vital Issue

It is a notorious fact that American Southerners have not even now reconciled themselves to their defeat in the Civil War and to the spirit of Lincoln's great orusade for the emancipation of Negroes. They have as a matter of persistent policy defied the Constitution of the United States to deprive the Negro the enjoyment of his rights as an equal citizen of the country. And Senator Bilbo is one of the two or three of the fiercest and most cynical anti-Negro fanatics there. He never makes any secret of his racial obsession of his activities and of his future intentions. Indeed, in this respect he is a match for the wildest of racial fanatics in White South Africa. The world, or that great majority in it, which believes in human decency as the basic principle of life, will watch with keen interest how the elected representatives of the people of America vindicate their elementary obligations. For, that is the issue raised by the second item in the impeachment of Senator Bilbo. If they face it as it should be faced, it will not only promise a better future to a large mass of their fellow citizens. Thereby they will also begin to put themselves right with their own human conscience which they have brutally neglected too long. If they shirk it, they will convince the world that American professions of equality and democracy are just skindeep.

Punjab Govt. Bans 'Sandesh'

LAHORE, Jan. 6fi (API): The Punjab Government has prohibited the publication of Sandesh, an Urdu weekly of Ludhiana for one month under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance 1946, for publishing an alleged objectionable article entitled "Mashriqui Bengal Ke Musum Hindoun Ke Nam Par." In the opinion of the Punjab Government it is necessary in the interest of the public safety or maintenance of public order to prohibit the publication of the paper.

It will be recalled that Pandit Babu Ram Sharma, proprietor of the paper was warned by the Punjab Government in November last for having published an alleged objectionable article.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM PREET LARI

LAHORE, Jan. 6. (API): The Punjab Government has demanded a security of Rs. 1000 from the Preet Lari a monthy organ appearing from Preet Nagar in connection with the publication of an article called "Andhera-te-Chanana (darkness and brightness) relating to the Bengal disturbance in the November-December issue of the paper.

King Abdullah For Turkey

JERUSALEM, Jan. 6. (Reuter): King Abdullah of Transjordan left Amman, his capital, today for Turkey.

He was accompanied by Emir Neif, his son, Emerisi Pasha, the Transjordan Foreign Minister and Abdul Kader Pasha, Second-in-Command of the Arab Legion.

King Abdullah's last visit abroad was in October 1946 when he held talks in Jerusalem with Sir Alan Cunningham British High Commissioner for Palestine.

Though the purpose of that visit was undisclosed, it was generally thought to be connected with the Palestine problem and the project for union between Transjordan and Iraq.

THREE STABBED IN CITY

Incidents Of Arson In Lal Baug And Lower Parel

BOMBAY, Jan. 6. (APA): "Three persons were stabbed on Monday in Byculla Lal Baug and Parel areas. One of the victims died later", says a communique issued by the Director of Publicity tonight.

The communique adds: "Two minor incidents of arson occurred in Lal Baug and Lower Parel areas and three persons were arrested for possession of knives in Agripada area."

Stone-Throwing On London Synagogue

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuter): The police were today searching for two youths who were disturbed while throwing stones at a London Synagogue last night. They broke two windows and three gas-mantles before being found by a care-taker.

A message concerning the recent outrages at a British Synagogue was received over the week-end from Dr. Isaac Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Palestine. It was read at a special service at Dollis Hill Synagogue, London, where a fire destroyed the 12 scrolls of law inside the Ark of the Covenant last Monday shortly after terrorists in Palestine had flogged British soldiers there.

NO PEACE BY PUNITIVE LAW

(Continued from page 1)

out a thought of partisan advantage".

President Truman's message was delivered under a battery of newsreel and television cameras from the podium of the House of Representatives.

It was mostly general in nature and specific only when it came to the question of labour legislation.

LABOUR PROGRAMME.

With possible harshly restrictive Republican legislation in mind, President Truman stressed: "We must not adopt punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labour leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict proper rights of the rank and file of labour.

"We must not under the stress of emotion endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated nor desired."

Claiming that Government policy towards Labour was still based on the principle of collective bargaining, President Truman said: "We must remember in reviewing the record of 1946 that management shares with labour the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have averted strikes.

"For the reason, we must realise that industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against Labour Unions".

President Truman's four-point Labour programme proposed:

(1) Early enactment of legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "use of economic force by either labour or management to decide issues arising out of interpretation of existing contracts".

He proposed legislation to provide a machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning interpretation of an existing agreement—as in the recent coal strike—would be referred by either party to "final and binding" arbitration.

(2) Extension of facilities within the Department of Labour for assisting collective bargaining.

(3) Broadening of the national programme of social legislation to alleviate the causes of workers' insecurity.

"Congress should consider extension and broadening of our social security system, better housing, comprehensive national health programme and provisions for a fair minimum wage", President Truman said.

(4) The appointment of a temporary Joint Commission by Congress to inquire into the entire field of Labour-Management relations.

President Truman proposed that this Commission should investigate the problem of strikes involving national welfare.

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

"On a proper solution of this problem may depend the whole industrial future of the United States", he said. "The paralysing effect of nationwide strikes in such industries as transport, coal, oil, steel or communications can result in national disaster.

"We were able to avoid such disaster in recent years by the use of extraordinary war-powers. All those powers will soon be gone. In their place must be created an adequate system and effective machinery."

President Truman urged that the Commission should come up with specific legislative recommendations not later than March 15.

WORLD LEADERSHIP

He left Foreign Affairs to the end of his speech but stressed that "progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct of Foreign Affairs.

"All I have said about maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and providing welfare of our people has greater meaning because of the world leadership of the United States", he declared.

"What we do or fail to do at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world.

"If we are to fulfil our responsibilities to ourselves and to other peoples, we must make sure that the United States is sound economically, socially and politically.

"Only then will we be able to help bring about elements of peace in other countries—political stability, economic advancement and social progress.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"The message made these points on Foreign Affairs—

PEACE TREATIES—Whatever their defects, I am convinced that Treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary are as good as we can hope to obtain among the principal war-time allies. Further dispute and delay would gravely jeopardise political stability in the countries concerned for many years.

"During the long months of debate on these Treaties, we have made it clear to all nations that the United States will not consent to settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital of a just and enduring peace. We here made equally clear that we will not retreat to isolationism.

"Our policies will be the same during the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow on German and Austrian Treaties and during future Conferences on the Japanese Treaty".

RUSSIA—In his sole reference to the relations with Russia, President Truman said: "The delay in arriving at first peace settlements is due partly to the difficulty of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of settlement.

"Whatever differences there may have been between the United States and the Soviet Union, however, it should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of peace under which peoples of all countries may return as free men, women to the essential tasks of production and reconstruction.

"The major concern of each of us should be promotion of collective security, not advancement of individual security".

"Our policy towards the Soviet Union is guided by the same principles which determine our policies towards all nations. We seek only to uphold principles of international justice which have been embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. We must now get on with peace settlements.

"OCCUPATION: The occupying powers should recognise the independence of Austria and withdraw their troops.

"Germans and Japanese cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future: they must know their national boundaries, their resources and what reparations they must pay.

"Without trying to manage their internal affairs we can ensure that those countries do not rearm.

"INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DISPLACED PERSONS: We have shipped more supplies to hungry peoples of the world since the end of the war than all other countries combined. However, in so far as admitting displaced persons is concerned, I do not feel the United States has done its part. Only about 5,000 of them have entered this country since May, 1946. The fact is that executive agencies are now doing all that is reasonably possible under limitations of existing law and established quotas.

"I urge Congress to turn its attention to this world problem in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfil our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths.

"INTERNATIONAL TRADE: We should strive for an international trade system as free from obstructions as possible.

"ATOMIC ENERGY: We seek no monopoly for ourselves or for any group of nations. We ask only that there be safeguards sufficient to ensure that no nation will be able to use this power for military purposes.

"So long as allied Governments are not agreed on the means of an international control, a shadow of fear will obscure the bright prospects for peaceful use of this enormous power. It is my fervent hope that the military significance of atomic energy will steadily decline. In vigorous and effective development of its peaceful uses rests our hope that this new force may ultimately be turned into a blessing for all nations.

"UNITED STATES MILITARY POLICY: When a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established, we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but until such a system becomes a reality, we must not again allow our weakness to invite an attack.

"Demobilisation has been completed, but at the same time the need continues for adequate, well-equipped, well-trained forces. We are encountering serious difficulty in maintaining our forces at even these reduced levels.

ARMY POSITION

"Our occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires.

"Our forces at home are at a point where further reduction is impracticable.

"We should like the army and navy composed entirely of long-term volunteers but in spite of liberal inducements the basic needs of the army are not now being met by voluntary enlistments.

With an eye on possible Republican attempts to cut armed forces appropriations, President Truman declared: "There is one certain way by which we can cut costs and at the same time enhance our national security. That is by the establishment of a single Department of National Defence."

He stressed that national security rested not merely on the armed forces, but on broader basis of sound economy, prosperous agriculture, satisfied and productive workers and industrial harmony.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY FOR ALL

"But we have a higher duty and greater responsibility than the attainment of national security. Our goal is collective security for all mankind.

"If we can work in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect, we can fulfil this solemn obligation which rests on us.

"The spirit of American people can set the course of world history.

"If we maintain and strengthen our cherished ideals and if we share our great bounty with the war-stricken people all over the world, then faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men together will share our devotion to those ideals.

"Let us have the will and patience to do this job together; may Lord strengthen us in our faith, may He give us wisdom to lead peoples of the world in His ways of peace".

OTHER PRIORITY TASKS.

Apart from Labour Legislation, President Truman enumerated three other priority tasks in American domestic affairs.

The first of these was stabilisation of general domestic economy. President Truman said: "An important present source of danger to our economy is that possibly prices might be raised to such an extent that the consuming public could not purchase the tremendous volume of goods and services which will be produced in 1947.

Recalling his recent proclamation ending the hostilities, he promised that he would shortly recommend that additional emergency statutes be ended while others be extended "until the state of war has been ended by a Treaty or by legislative action".

ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

A second high priority problem on the domestic front was the strong enforcement of Anti-Trust Laws, the President said.

"We now find that to a greater extent than before, whole industries are dominated by one or a few larger organisations which can restrict production in the interest of higher profits and thus reduce employment and purchasing power".

The third problem, he said, "has to do with balancing the budget in prosperous period such as the present, the budget of the Federal Government should be balanced".

In promising delivery of his separate budget message later this week, President Truman added: "I have had to practise most stringent economy in preparing it and I hope Congress will co-operate".

The President pledged the Government's full efforts in the fight against racial and religious bigotry and promised to ask Congress for further legislation to permit extension of this fight.

In view of the record heights of food puroduction in 1946, he described the main problem of United States agriculture as guaranteeing fair prices and urged that the price support statutes, which are due to expire in two years, be replaced by new and adequate laws.

Illustrating the immensity of the programme to the nation's ex-servicemen, the President disclosed that "exclusive and mustering out payments and terminal leave pay, the programme for veterans of all wars is costing over $,000,000,000 dollars—one-fifth of our total Federal Budget".

City Municipal Revenue

Corporation Representatives Meet Minister

In view of the increasing expenditure of the Bombay Municipality, the Municipal Corporation, represented to the Government of Bombay in May and October last either to allow the Bombay Municipality some additional sources of revenue or to arrange for a Conference between the representatives of the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay to discuss this matter. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, has now replied to His Worship the Mayor intimating that the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government would be pleased to meet the representatives of the Municipal Corporation on the 8th instant at 3 p.m. in the Committee room, to discuss the provision of additional financial revenue to the Municipality.

This matter came before the Corporation on Monday and on the motion of Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel it was resolved to meet the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government, accordingly.

A TELEPHONE VAGARY

The day the furnitures and files of the National Planning Committee were removed from the University Buildings, the space occupied by the National Planning Committee was taken over by the University Library. The continuance of the National Planning Committee telephone in that place causes immence inconvenience to this office as well as to the users of the Library room. That may not be a matter of any concern to the Telephone Authorities but surely their own reputation for promptness and efficiency in an essential service of public utility ought not to be a matter of such indifference to the officers concerned as I have met with! I have been, and still am, a convinced advocate of Nationalisation of all Public Utility Services; but such treatment is apt to damp any ardour!

It is possible to understand,—though even them with some difficulty,—the serious dislocation and defects in the ordinary telephone service, on the ground of war-time neglect, or overwork of the instruments, as also because of the increased pressure on the service; far out of proportion to the capacity of the existing equipment. But with all the goodwill in the world, such delays in removing telephones appear impossible to explain unless considerations other than service to the subscribers are at work in effecting removals more quickly.

Because of the continued indifference and inattention, not to speak of the rudeness and vagueness I have myself experienced I am obliged to hav recourse to the Press to ventilate this grievance in the hope that the complaint would, by this means, be brought to the notice of the higher Telephone authorities, lest in their ignorance they continue to believe that all is for the best in their Department; and that those who criticise them have no ground for their criticism.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Jan. 4.

K. T. SHAH,
Hon. Gen. Secretary,
National Planning Committee.

"Towards A Richer Life"

Sir,—A 32-page brochure "Towards a Richer Life", recently published by the Government of Bombay, deserves serious attention on the part of the citizens who ultimately have to pay for such ventures. I understand that it is going to appear once every year. Allow me, therefore, to submit the following few lines by way of criticism.

"Towards A Richer Life", printed on art paper is a highly amateurish publication and lacks in taste completely. It is high time to realize that merely art paper does not necessarily make a publication artistic. The Congress Government can and must experiment with good handmade paper. The photographs and illustrations must be chosen with care and hero-worship must be avoided. The Ministers should make themselves more popular through their deeds rather than through their photographs.

The present brochure is a good example of a bad presentation. On page 25, for instance, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, appears along with two most objectionable pictures of the Police carrying rifles and searching a passerby. The Police and the Military sometimes become a necessary evil, but under no circumstances can they be called a contribution "towards a richer life!

As regards the contents, I wish there were more facts and figures and not mere platitudes. "One of the difficult questions", says the publication, "which the popular Government successfully tackled was the revision of the pay-scales of the primary school teachers. The revised scales are higher than those in any other province in India." Why not give the scale of their salaries? The omission of such important facts detracts from the value of the compilation.

One of the most objectionable sides of this publication is that it talks achievements" and never of the problems that still stare at us every day. This brochure proclaims Premier Kher, "professes to be nothing more than a brief narration of the efforts of my colleagues and myself in the last six months to realise the ideal of the emancipation of the masses materially, morally and spiritually through better living, and mass education in the Bombay Province. This self-satisfaction came through lack of contact with the problems of the people. The only persons who have really become richer are the black-marketeers, who are flourishing even after nine months of the Congress Ministry. As a matter of fact the sky-rocketting prices have relatively made the people very much poorer than they were a year ago!

I sincerely desire that the Ministers become more realistic and plan things scientifically than talk vaguely of "the emancipation of the masses materially, morally and spiritually." I wish that the popular Ministers go to the people and hear their complaints and see for themselves the unbearable conditions of the masses than depend on official reports and the praises of the sychophants. I wish that the Ministers more concentrate on their work than fritter away their energies on many so-called public functions.

In expressing these strong views let me make it clear that I have no axe to grind against any Minister or the Ministry as such. I am expressing here the view of the common man who lives in chawls, walks most of the distance and has no bank account to his credit, and is constantly worried as to how to make both ends meet. "A Richer Life" cannot be reached by putting it on paper or in speeches. The Ministers and the public must concentrate on work and not waste their time in airy propaganda.

Finally, I would like to quote the the advice given by Gandhiji to the Ministers some ten years ago. "A conscientious Minister has not time for receiving addresses and honours, or for making speeches in return for fulsome or deserved praise. In theory, a leader of democracy holds himself at the beck and call of the public. It is but right that he should do so. But he dare not do so at the sacrifice of the duty imposed upon him by the public. Ministers will cut a sorry figure if they do not master the work entrusted to them. Their gesture of simplicity necessary as it was a preliminary, will avail them nothing if they will not show requisite industry, ability, integrity impartiality, and an infinite capacity for mastering detail."

D. G. TENDULKAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reutr): Babe Ruth, one of the most famous baseball players in the game's history is reported to be in a serious condition tonight in a Frenkn hospital here, where he is to undergo a serious neck operation in the morning "for the relief of intractable pain."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Baroda Dewan pointed out that in England the sovereignty vested in the crown. But in point of fact the sotvereignty is with the people through the Parliament.

—Report of interview with Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter.

* * *

The A. I. C. C. has passed the resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on H. M. G.'s Supplementary State Paper.

But we reserve final judgment, in fact, even our semi-final opinion on it. We shall pronounce it as soon as possible, that is to say, after we have had the advantage of authoritative critical analysis of it along with a series of clarifications from Lord Wavell.

* * *

Jawaharlal recalled his Meerut statement to the effect that he did not know how long he and his colleagues would continue in the Interim Government and added that he still did not know how long they would remain there.

Naturally he doesn't. It is known only to two men and neither is in the Congress.

* * *

Explaining the League's insistence on compulsory grouping Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who seconded Jawaharlal's resolution, pointed out that when the League accepted the statement of May 16, it gave up the demand for Pakistan and agreed to a single centre, however weak and attenuated.

Sh—sh—Don't rub that giving up in.

* * * *

Supporting the resolution, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said that Congress stood by the basic principle of Provincial Autonomy and that even the British Government had not denied that principle in their interpretation.

Congress had better leave it at that. If the issue is pressed further, the British Government will issue another statement interpreting their interpretation.

* * *

"If", said Pandit Pant, "any party does not play the game, it is open to us to walk out".

Let us not forget that party's Umpires.

* * *

The French Commissioner in Hanoi has declared that his Government has "no intention of going back on its policy regarding Viet Nam people."

Meaning "military decision"?

* * *

It is reported that General Franco is himself investigating the possibilities of a political plebisite conducted by the present Government.

The Caudillo should consult Sind and the possibilities would be all right.

TWA Inaugural Flight To Bombay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (U.P.A.): The Transworld Airlines inaugural flight to Palestine and Bombay departed 6.05 p. m. E.S.T. (4-35 a. m. I.S.T.) with five passengers and is scheduled to pick up 29 others at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston and probably will be clearing the United States about midnight E.S.T. (10-30 a. m. (I.S.T. Monday).

HUBLI, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): An assurance that due consideration would be given to the needs of the Karnataka Province, while chalking out details of the programme of reconstruction in the Bombay Province was given by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, replying to a set of immediate demands placed before him by the merchants of Dharwar Dist.

A. I. C. C. ACCEPTS BRITISH INTERPRETATION

(Continued from page 1)

the proceedings should be stopped for some time to enable the mover to come and give his reply.

Acharya Kripalani: I am not sure you have followed his speech. Dr. Choitram said if there is an assurance that there will be no further misinterpretation by the British Government, then he would support the resolution. This reply has to be given by the British Government and not by the mover. The mover is not unfortunately in the confidence of the British Government. (Laughter).

PATTABHI-KRIPALANI DUEL

Dr. Pattabhi: The implication is that there must be an assurance from the mover and the High Command that no further interpretation will be accepted.

Acharya Kripalani: No such assurance can be given because what would you do if there were changes for the better?

Dr. Pattabhi: You want to accept interpretations if they are to your good.

Acharya Kripalani: Certainly.

Dr. Pattabhi: Certainly not. It is a matter of principle.

Acharya Kripalani: Dr. Pattabhi may not accept a better thing but I am prepared at any time to accept a better thing.

Dr. Pattabhi: That means you will relax a principle if they are to your good.

At this stage the President called for order.

ASSAM OPPOSES RESOLUTION

Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee: Minister of the Assam Government opposing the resolution, said, "Assam is today caught on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand the Assam Legislative Assembly has given a mandate to the members who have been elected from Assam to the Constituent Assembly and Mahatma Gandhi has also expressed his opinion on what the people of Assam should do. The resolution which has been moved by Pandit Nehru stands on a different footing altogether: it asks Assam to join the section."

How could the people of Assam agree to the proposal that the constitution of Assam should be framed by a majority of votes in the section in which the representatives of Assam were in a minority? He asked. How could Assam representatives accept the resolution which went against the Assam Legislature's mandate and Mahatma Gandhi's advice?

DON'T SACRIFICE ASSAM AND WEAKEN CONGRESS

"For the sake of other parts of India Assam should not be sacrificed," he pleaded. "If you want to sacrifice Assam, of course you can accept the resolution as it is. But I have confidence in you that we will not be sacrificed. If we are sacrificed, the Congress will be weakened. In this also the unseen hand of the Britishers is playing a great part. We are fighting for our independence as well as for our unity but if we accept this resolution, the natural corollary is that will be divided.

There were so many groups in Assam—hill tribes, people from the plains Ahoms and so on—and if they all got separate electorates there would be no hope for the people of Assam to achieve unity in future and opting out of the group would be out of the question. The unity which existed at present would cease to exist.

He concluded, Assam is always with the Congress. We are fighting for the independence of the whole of India. Now, if for the sake of accommodating the Muslim League Assam's case is forgotten, you will be doing a great injustice to Assam. I hope you will not allow Assam to be sacrificed."

PATTABHI'S PROS AND CONS

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, supporting the resolution, said that taking the totality of circumstances, they had to consider the problem de novo. "The question is: shall we accept the December 6 Statement or shall we not? The British Government in conjunction with the Muslim League, conspired to thrust this problem upon us. If we reject the Statement, it means the breaking up of the Constituent Assembly, as it has been constructed up to now; it means an Independent Assembly. It means war and nothing else. War is not feared by the Congress, but it is not wise to embark upon a war on a side issue. We will choose our time and circumstances. Now the British Government very much wants us to reject the Statement. The Muslim League will not be very happy, possibly, if we accept it".

In any case, the obvious result of rejection, Dr. Pattabhi said, would be that the Muslim League would demand a new centre for the provinces under its control and the British Government might accede such a demand. "When this done", added Dr. Pattabhi, "you have granted Pakistan by rejecting the Document".

If this was the position, rejection was out of the question, although his first impulse was to reject the Statement.

What would happen if we accepted the Statement? asked Dr. Pattabhi "If we accept it", he said, "We put the British Government in the wrong". "But", he added, "Whatever concession we may make to the British Government or the Muslim League, it is subject to the cardinal and fundamental proposition that no province shall be compelled against its will to enter into a combination. There is no power on earth that can compel Assam to remain in a section against its will. If there are thirty-five votes on the side of the League and thirty-two on the side of the Congress in Group "C", what power is there that can compel you (Assam) to submit to the tyranny of.... those three people?"

It would be very well, said Dr. Pattabhi, if the League decided to enter the Constituent Assembly before January 20, when the Constituent Assembly would re-assemble. Perhaps the more likely thing was that Mr. Jinnah might again ask for clarification or elucidation, in which case latitude was given in the resolution for reconsidering the position.

TO GO OR NOT TO GO INTO SECTION

Rev. Nichols Roy, Minister of the Assam Government said: "From the standpoint of Assam, we have to oppose this resolution and tell the people that we will take our own course. We will decide whether we will go into the Section or not according to circumstances. If we find that the attitude of Mr. Jinnah has changed, we shall go into the Section. If we find it has not changed, we shall not go into the Section. If we see that circumstances will help us to frame our own constitution, we shall enter the Section. If we see circumstances are against us, we shall not go into the Section. We are free now to go or not to go. We shall take that position and maintain that position until we see circumstances change". (Hear, hear.)

Referring to the mandate given by the Assam Legislature to the Assam members of the Constituent Assembly, he said: "We shall always stand by that principle because it is the right of an autonomous province (hear, hear). We want to frame our own constitution. To that we shall stick at any cost".

Proceeding he said: "We know what the policy of the Muslim League is in Assam. Even now the Muslim League in Bengal wants to send thousands upon thousands of immigrants to Assam and take possession of the land of Assam. That is feared by everyone. The people of the hills are afraid of that immigration and say they will fight it to the last. The people of the plains do not want to be swamped. They do not want Assam, which is a non-Muslim majority province now, to be turned into a Muslim majority province. That is the crux of the whole fight between Assam and the Muslim League. Once we go into the Sections, we are committed to a wrong principle. We are acceding to the unjust demand of the League.

"The Muslim League is demanding something that is unjust while we in Assam are demanding what is our right. We do not want to go into the Section when we know that in the Section the policy of the Muslim League will be put into effect. During the last twenty years many lakhs of Bengal Muslims have come to Assam. Therefore Mahatma Gandhi has said that if Assam goes into the Section, it is finished. Everyone who knows the troubles there will feel that Assam should not go into the Section. Probably many of the members do not realise that the Muslim League is trying to divide the communities in Assam with the help of some Conservative elements of Britishers. Once we go into the Section there will be agitation to divide and divide and the idea of our opting out will be at that time impossible. For us to go into the Section in the hope that the Muslim League will be reasonable and say that they do not want to send any immigrant to Assam would be to deceive ourselves.

"If Mr. Jinnah became reasonable and said 'come on, friends, let us go into the Sections together, we are not going to force you by a majority vote. I shall be glad to go into the Section as a unit—the Bengal Unit and the Assam Unit'—then Assam would be ready to go into the Section".

He referred to a "legal difficulty" which might arise if Assam went into the Section in accordance with the resolution. "Once you are represented in that Section", he said, "it might be just like walking out of a legislature. There are many people who have walked out of legislatures, but those who remained in the legislatures have happily and merrily passed their legislation in spite of the walk out".

He characterised the resolution as a "quibble" and said, as a plainspoken man, he did not like quibbles. It might be that the resolution offered a way out to Assam. He was not sure. He did not know whether Mr. Jinnah would co-operate with the Constituent Assembly on account of the passing of the resolution because "he knows that if he does not get Assam, his Pakistan is gone".

JAIPRAKASH NARAIN

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain was the next speaker. Before calling him, the President referred to his offer of resignation from the Working Committee and said: "I have not accepted his resignation, because I want him to talk over things with me. We have not yet had time; at least he had no time to come to Delhi during the last meeting. Therefore, the resignation is still there. I do not want to raise technical difficulties in the way of his speaking".

Mr. Jaiprakash opposing the resolution declared that it represented one more step forward on the slippery path of compromise, the end of which, he feared, would be ultimate acceptance of even Pakistan, just as a leader of Rajaji's eminence proposed they should do, some years ago.

"I feel distressed sometimes by the way the A.I.C.C. invariably sets its seal of approval to every decision of the Working Committee, and I feel it may be a good thing if I resigned from the A.I.C.C. also. If ever there was a time to disagree with the Working Committee, it is now". His speech might sound like a threat but that was not his intention.

He realised that his party was a small minority in the A.I.C.C. and the majority could afford to disregard their views altogether. "We have accepted your decisions till now, but the time may come when we shall have to part company". (Cheers.)

There were only two ways open to them, Mr. Jaiprakash said. They could carry on with the Constituent Assembly and do only such things as were approved by the League, the British and the Princes. That would be one course. It would be a course dear to the heart of men like Dr. Jayakar and Pandit Kunzru. "If we take that road, then we will regard every issue as a side issue".

The second course was to act in the Assembly, as if it was a sovereign body and frame a real revolutionary constitution and then ask for complete transfer of power to those elected under that constitution. It might be that the Constituent Assembly would not be allowed to take that course for long, but that course was the only honourable one.

The Congress was strong enough to come to grips with the British Government but the Congress instead of using it entered into compromises, which only enlarged India's internal troubles.

"We agreed to the Congress joining the Constituent Assembly, and Pandit Nehru's resolution moved in it gave us new hope, but that hope has disappeared. After the way that the League and Lord Wavell have conspired together, I do not know how anyone could hope for any advance towards freedom as a result of the Constituent Assembly's work".

Mr. Jaiprakash regarded it a great mistake to have allowed the League to join the Interim Government without insisting on assurances of co-operation.

"We are told that the British are quitting India. I saw no signs of it in my recent tour in the Punjab and in Kashmir. I saw no signs of it in the way the League has been brought into the Interim Government. The Congress is supposed to be helping the British to pack their bedding, but it looks as if the British during their two hundred years in India have collected so much that the bedding takes years to pack". (Laughter.)

ASAF ALI

Mr. Asaf Ali supporting the resolution felt that many extraneous matters not connected with the proposition before the meeting had been introduced in the debate. He wondered how Mr. Jaiprakash's speech in particular was relevant. He doubted whether Mr. Jaiprakash and his group had ever put forward any constructive programme for the future of the country. Their speeches were always critical; they enumerated mistakes, real or fancied, that Congress had made.

Mr. Jaiprakash had talked of revolution and struggle. But, Mr. Asaf Ali asked, what had the Congress been doing during the last fifty years except carrying on a revolutionary struggle? He throught that those who talked so freely of revolution did not stop to think of the real meaning of revolution. The Congress had never shirked struggle. Whatever compromises it had entered into were the result of full and mature thought and were made in the best interests of the country

The crux of the position, Mr. Asaf Ali continued was, whether Assam should or should not go into Sections and whether it should be treated as a unit. There was nothing that Assam need fear by going into the Sections. Nothing in the world could prevent Assam from getting out if attempts were made to impose things on it against its will. The Congress had in the past opposed many constitutions and reforms framed by others and would not hesitate to do so again in the case of Assam or any other part of the country.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO CRITICS

Pandit Nehru winding up the debate expressed agreement with most of what Mr. Jaiprakash had said except with regard to the conclusions drawn by him. The resolution, he assured the House, had been drawn up after serious thought, but he would not dogmatise about the results that would flow from the acceptance of that resolution. It might cause harm; there was always that possibility.

Congress, he said, was strong enough to wipe the slate clean and start fresh. But he was at the same time grieved to see signs of internal organisational weakness. The strength of the Congress had so long rested on the fact that though Congressmen debated and deliberated and sometimes differed over issues, once a decision was reached, all accepted it loyally and followed it unwaveringly. Things were different now. He agreed that one way of curing internal weakness and re-establishing unity was to launch a struggle, but he was not in favour of starting a major struggle merely in order to maintain structural or organisational unity.

Mr. Jaiprakash had disputed the idea that the British were quitting. But, said Pandit Nehru, the belief that they were quitting was based not on the desire of the British but on the compulsion of events which was forcing and hastening their departure. One of the main pillars on which the British Government rested in India was the Civil Service and that Civil Service was disappearing before their eyes. But the problem now was not merely to get rid of the foreign power but to prepare a concrete picture of what should take its place. That was the objective which the resolution before the House was intended to achieve.

Pandit Nehru advised Assam to make a positive and constructive approach, and he assured it that the resolution would give it strength. "I am quite alive to the dangers that confront Assam, but I would commend the resolution to its acceptance, because it is in the power of the province to do so".

Dr. Lohia had dealt at length with the Naga Hills. It was true that they could help the people of those hills, said Pandit Nehru. But he refused to accept the proposition that the battle of Indian independence should be fought on the Naga Hills. He appealed for a more positive and fuller approach to the problem.

"Referring to Mr. Jai Prakash's criticism of the A.I.C.C. on the ground that it always approved the Working Committee's decision, Pandit Nehru said this was not a matter for surprise. The Working Committee after all represented the mind of the A. I. C. C. and so long as it enjoyed the confidence of the A.I.C.C. its decision or proposals must naturally be acceptable to the A.I.C.C. Personally he would like nothing better than that the Working Committee be changed every time fresh lead was required to meet a new situation.

Earlier he made his statement with regard to reference of disputes to arbitration.

He accepted Mr. Abdus Samad Khan's amendment for the inclusion of Baluchistan to N.W.F.P. and Sikhs in the Punjab mentioned in Paragraph Three of the resolution expressing appreciation of the difficulties placed in the way of the provinces by the British Cabinet Scheme of May 16. He opposed other amendments.

The House rejected by 102 votes to 54 Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's amendment which mainly advised the Congress to reject the British Government's interpretation of December 6 and asked for the deletion of the paragraph in the resolution relating to the Federal Court.

Other amendments were either withdrawn or negatived and the resolution with the addition of Baluchistan in the third paragraph was passed by 99 votes to 52.

After the President's closing remarks the session concluded.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

Acharya Kripalani, the President, in his concluding remarks said that as this was an emergency meeting of the A.I.C.C., none of the un-official resolutions of which some members had given notice could be taken up. He proceeded to congratulate the House on accepting the resolution prepared by the Working Committee and for the help and co-operation given to him in conducting the proceedings.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani had asked that the Working Committee should give an assurance that no more interpretations should be forthcoming from the British Government or would be acceptable to us. "So far as the British Government is concerned, I may tell you this is not the end of the trouble. Throughout the career of the Constituent Assembly, there will be trouble. And the British Government will always put spokes in the wheel of progress. Imperialisms die hard. Home policies may change, but Imperial policies do not change, whatever the form of Government. As I said in my presidential address at Meerut, one would have thought that Democracy and Empire were poles apart, but we have imperial democracies. Today, though Britain has a Socialist Government Britain is a Socialist imperialism, and so is France which is seeking to repress the urge to freedom of our neighbours in Indo-China. There is no 'ism' whether it be Socialism or Communism, that is immune from the danger of Imperialism.

NO ASSURANCE

"Therefore, so far as the British Government is concerned, you must be prepared for hindrances in your way, and these hindrances will have to be overcome. So far as the allies of British Imperialism are concerned, chiefly the Muslim League, you must also understand that troubles will arise at every stage. I am not quite sure that the 'very modest and moderate resolution,' according to our Radical friends, that we have passed today will bring in the League. It may not come. But what the Working Committee has done is the right thing under the circumstances as conceived by it.

"So far as assurances from the Working Committee are concerned, I am afraid, such assurances cannot be given, because the Working Committee is not a stationary body. It is periodically changing not only in its personnel, but individuals are also periodically changing in their outlook on national and international affairs.

BE ON GUARD

"Some of us learn by years and experience, and some of us do not. Sometimes with growing years, our intelligence and our spirit and enthusiasm degenerate. So, there is neither any guarantee from the British Government nor from the Muslim League nor even from the Working Committee. I would, therefore, request you, who are the chosen of the people, to be on your guard. As Jawaharlalji said, there should be some co-operation and co-ordination between the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C.; otherwise, the business of the House cannot proceed smoothly. If we are unworthy of your trust, it is up to you to cashier us, and find out a new Working Committee for yourself. There is nothing wrong in that. We are your nominees and servants, and the Nation's servants. You can always call us to account, and I hope that we shall always be ready to justify ourselves.

"The only guarantee for the Nation against trouble from the British Government opposition, from the Muslim League and betrayal by its Leadership is that you ask the nation and help the nation to keep the powder dry. As Jawaharlalji again said, we have to perfect our organisation. If we do not perfect our organisation and make it the vehicle of our will to freedom, our sacrifices for the country, our unity and discipline, then I say there are many dangers.

POLITICAL CASTE SYSTEM

"Then I say that you will be betrayed from quarters of which you do not even imagine today. I say further, that even if by the accident of international situation or other world forces you get your freedom, that freedom will not be worth a day's purchase."

The Congress President went on: "I had thought that Shri Jai Prakashji, realising the critical condition in which we are, would talk in terms of greater unity and of putting our shoulders to the wheel together. Instead of that, he has told us that he will get away from the caste system that he and his party have helped to build in the Congress. It was bad enough that there should be this political caste system. It stands in our way. One can be radical without forming a party. But I think it will be worse if one tries to get out from this caste system of parties that has been built up. I repeat, what I said once before: Our differences are few.

"The common points that we have are many—whether we are Socialists or plain Congressmen. I would not say non-Socialists because plain Congressmen, I am sure, are also Socialists, but there are brands and brands of Socialism and one brand has appropriated itself the name of Socialism in the Congress. The difference is between ordinary Congressmen, and the Socialists are very few and our common points are more than 25 per cent. Therefore, why should we spin our political yarn so fine that it may break? Let us look to the agreement that exists among us and ignore the disagreements. Let us look to the common task that we have to perform.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

The perfection of the Congress organisation, he said, could come only through constructive activity. It was not necessary that constructive activity should be confined merely to the items that had been accepted by the Congress. "You can devise for yourselves and for the Congress a new set of items but some work you have got to do."

Acharya Kripalani referred to a report that violence was used recently during some elections in Allahabad and gave a warning that he would not hesitate to take disciplinary action if he found in any province that the rules of the democratic game were violated, by violence, impersonation or by any other methods.

C. Rajagopalachari, Asaf Ali and C. H. Bhabha at the Indian Science Congress.

"Constituent Assembly Shall Decide"

No Commitment Regarding Reference To Federal Court Or To Any Other Authority, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, January 6 (API)—Pandit Nehru declared in the A.I.C.C. today that the Congress was not going to commit itself at the present moment to any reference to the Federal Court or to any authority.

He made this declaration in answer to a question raised by a delegate with regard to the paragraph in the Statement of December 6 saying that the Congress had agreed to refer matters of interpretation to the Federal Court. The questioner asked whether this was not a misstatement and whether acceptance of the Statement of December 6 would not be acceptance of this misstatement.

Pandit Nehru in reply said: "I am glad of this opportunity to refer to this paragraph. It is a paragraph which is likely to mislead people. It says as a fact that the Congress have agreed already to it. Exactly when the Congress agreed to this or in what form is not clear. What has happened in the past few months is that on many occasions when any question or dispute arose we have often said generally—and we said so at Simla—that we are prepared to refer any specific matter of dispute to an impartial arbitrator—whether it is the International Hague Court or any court of justice. Once or twice, we also said that if there is difficulty about interpretation, we are prepared to refer it to some authority like the Federal Court. These were general statements we made, and normally speaking we agree to abide by them. But the way in which it has been put in this Statement, as if a formal statement was made to us and we agreed is completely wrong.

"Apart from this, in view of recent developments and the Statement of December 6 which produces a new situation, I am not prepared to admit for an instant that we have agreed to any future procedure about references. Whatever the future brings we shall have to consider it. I should like to make it perfectly clear that are giving no assurance about any references in regard to any other matters to the Federal Court. We find that everything we say is being twisted and distorted and brought against us in the future. We are not going to commit ourselves at the present moment to any reference to the Federal Court or to any other authority. We shall decide—or the Constituent Assembly shall decide—as we think best in the circumstances".

NEWS IN BRIEF

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6, (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of the White Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, has sent a telegram to the president of the Malay National Union of Sarawak, expressing grief "that mass resignation should have become necessary among the Sarawak Government officials". The telegram concludes "I am confident that if it is the wish of the majority of the people that cession should be revoked they will ultimately succeed in achieving their aims by legitimate and peaceful means".

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, (Reuter): Two persons were burned to death and eight injured early today when a fire swept through a five storey tenement in the Harlem (Negro) section of the city.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (A. P. I.): The Economic Adviser's All-India index of wholesale prices of industrial raw materials (base: year ended Aug. '39—100) worked out to 345.0 for the week ended December 21, 10—1946, as compared with 349.4 for the previous week and 253.6 for the corresponding week of the last year.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (A. P. I.): According to a report received from the political representative of India in Tokyo there was no loss of Indian life, either among civilians or among Indian occupation troops, and no damage to Indian property in Japan during the severe earthquake (which was followed by a tidal wave) on December 21 and 22, 1946.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6, (A. P. I.): The Bullet-ridden body of a European found in a tank in Auckland Square, a predominently European residential locality of Calcutta on January 3, has now been identified as that of a British soldier, who was said to be in charge of the arm store at a transit camp near Calcutta. On the body of the deceased soldier, was found a service revolver.

LAHORE, Jan. 6, (A. P. I.): Five thousand members of the Canal Patwaris Association, Punjab and Delhi, who fill the coffers of the Punjab Government to the extent of five and a half crores of rupees in the shape of revenue have decided to go on strike, if their demands regarding increase in pay pension and horse allowance, are not fully met by the Government by Jan. 31, 1947.

Non-League Muslim Front

Move For Conference To Promulgate Common Plan Of Action

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6. (A.P.I.): Representatives of non-League Muslims are likely to hold a conference in February or March this year to formulate a common plan of action. Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi and G. M. Syed mentioned this possibility in a talk with press correspondents this evening and said they were engaged in discussion with other non-League Muslim leaders towards this end.

Defining the attitude of the Sind Muslim Jamait towards the present political situation in the country, they said that it stood for complete provincial autonomy with the right to secede from the group or union centre if it so chose. They made it clear, however, that they opposed grouping because so far as Sind was concerned, they were sure it would suffer if it were grouped with the Punjab. The latter province, they added, might like to send out a section of its population to Sind and acquire land, which was the rightful possession of the Sindhis.

WHY THEY LEFT LEAGUE?

For a time after he and his followers left the League, Mr. Syed said, they continued to regard themselves as a progressive group within its fold. Their secession was mainly due to corruption in the Ministry and interference and domination of the non-Sind element in provincial affairs on account of All-India politics. Later they completely cut themselves off from the policy and programme of that body since it was organising the Muslim masses on the basis of hatred and fear. This he said was harmful to the Muslims because it infused a spirit of cowardice in them. This was opposed to the principles of Islam.

Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi asked the intelligentia to seriously ponder over the present policy of the League and its consequences, both immediate and remote. He attributed to lack of vision M. Jinnah's fears of the spread of Hindu imperialism to Muslim countries in the Middle East if Pakistan was not established.

OPPOSITION TO GROUPING.

The Muslim Jamait, Sheikh Abdul Majid pointed out, was opposed to the partitioning of India for, once the principle was accepted it would strengthen the partition movement in the Muslim countries. He added that his party was opposed to the theory of exchange of population. Apart from the unpractical nature of the scheme, involving as it did transportation of several crores of human beings and their property, one terrible result would be the extinguishing of the light of Islam which had been burning in several provinces for the last one thousand years. It would also bring complete economic and political ruination to the Muslim minorities.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

As you pass along Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, you will notice a group of strikers outside the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores. The strikers wave Congress flags! They have been waving flags and carrying placards since December 21st when the strike began.

Why then are the men on strike and why are they waving Congress flags, as different from the Red Flag?

This strike needs looking into. It is now becoming glaringly evident that there are too many concerns basking in the patronage of the Congress without accepting all the principles for which the Congress stands. The people of Bombay support the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores believing mistakenly that the Congress keep a sort of paternal eye over this store.

The truth is that this co-operative Store doesn't even accept the arbitration of Congressmen. Why should this fact not be made public and the true facts of this case brought to public notice?

* * *

The racing public of Bombay noticed the difference in the running of Gwalior horses because H. H. the Maharaja was present on the course. If this change is not maintained when H. H. is absent from the course, I strongly recommend that the Committee of the R.W.I.T.C. be asked by owners to set up a special Committee to inquire into the running of Gwalior horses and if the Turf Club is not willing to accept this suggestion, then the owners should petition the Government of Bombay. I am reliably informed that a sufficiently long list of well-known owners would put their signature to such a suggestion (other papers and columns, please copy).

LAST HOPE OF SUCCESS REMOVED

Sarat Bose On Congress Acceptance Of Dec. 6 Statement

CALCUTTA, Jan 6 (API): "I was opposed to the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and the final decision of mine was the only voice in the Congress Working Committee raised against their acceptance" said Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who resigned from the Congress Working Committee today, in an interview to the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Bose added: "The acceptance on December 6 interpretation to my mind, removes the last hope of success. I do not think the Muslim League will enter the Constituent Assembly even now. The Assembly will in that case, sit without the League and probably draft a constitution for all India and proceed to enforce it as far as their power goes. Mr. Jinnah wants to have his Pakistan by merely sitting quiet. The British Government's communique of December 6 will encourage him to keep out of the Constituent Assembly."

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS

Mr. Bose foresaw rapid development in the left-wing elements in India as the failure—which he expected — of the Constituent Assembly became manifest. Mr. Bose however, did not expect a split in the Congress Party — of which he remained a member — because, "the Congress has survived many storms." Nor did he expect a violent revolution in India and on this point he disagreed with some left-wing leaders. "A revolution can only come when Hindus and Muslims unite and when that stage has reached the British Government will retire without a fight."

Mr. Bose saw hope for Asia in the prospect of a third world war. "A third world war is inevitable and it will free India if she has not been freed before then" he remarked.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TO HELP VIET NAMESE

Asked about his call for a volunteer army to help the Viet-Namese, Mr. Bose said that the response to his appeal in this connection had been most encouraging. When matters would sufficiently advance he proposed to approach the Government of India with a request that no obstacle be placed in the way of volunteers being trained equipped and transported to join the Viet-Namese.

SARAT BOSE QUITS WORKING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, January 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee as a protest against the action of that body in recommending to the A. I. C. C. acceptance of the British Government's statement of December 6.

It may be recalled that when the Working Committee met, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose requested it through the Congress President to reject the December 6 statement as an unwarranted interference on the part of the British Government.

Following is the text of the telegram sent by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose to the Congress President in resigning from the Working Committee.

"I have served on the Working Committee in spite of serious differences with my colleagues since May last over the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission statement and scheme, but I regret I cannot do so any longer. The resolution drafted by the Working Committee yesterday stultifies the Congress, makes the Constituent Assembly a subservient body, irreparably destroys the integrity of India and actually compels provinces to accept grouping against their will and to surrender provincial autonomy while giving them misleading assurances that no compulsion or interference is involved and that provincial autonomy will remain intact.

A Constituent Assembly acting in accordance with the British Government's interpretation and mandate cannot possibly frame a constitution for a sovereign republic of India. I tender resignation of the Working Committee Membership.

HOPES AND FEARS OF NEW YEAR

1947 Will Determine Ability Of Powers To Work Together

LONDON, Jan. 5 (U.P.A.): The year 1947 will determine the ability of the great powers to work together for peace and the Moscow Big Four conference on the prime problem of Germany probably will set the tone for the whole year. That, boiled down to its essentials, is the concensus of opinion in qualified diplomatic quarters.

FRICTION TO CONTINUE

These circles foresee for the coming year a continuation of the friction which strained Big Power relations throughout the last year—at times almost to the breaking point. But they detect some hopeful signs that this year's negotiations will escape the bitterness and most of the suspicion which threaded through all the Big Four meetings and broke into the open at the Paris Peace Conference in a wave of accusations and insinuations. Despite all the outbursts and all the delays and suspicions, the powers did show during 1946 that with patience on both sides they could find common ground for agreement. They completed five satellite treaties shortly to be signed and at the United Nations Assembly just ended made definite progress towards a solution of the problem of arms control and restriction. But the year's work was still just a bare beginning.

FOUR ISSUES

Four issues seemed most likely to produce a clash of interests and policy during the coming year. They are:

Firstly, Germany;

Secondly, the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean;

Thirdly, the Far East; and

Fourthly, Disarmament and atom control and with them the key problem of the Big Powers' rights of veto.

GERMANY

Germany: This problem falls into two parts both of which must come before the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow March 10th. First is agreement on collaboration between the four zones of occupation which will make it possible to create some central German agency which could sign a treaty of peace. Second is the drafting of a treaty which would simultaneously satisfy the mountain of Allied claims against the Reich, establish Germany as a working entity which will not drain strength from the victors, and assure that its ability to start a new war is kept under firm control.

This job is complicated not only by east-west suspicion, which threatened to hamstring the Paris Conference, but by fundamental clashes of Anglo-American policy with that of Russia on the one hand and France on the other.

CONFLICT WITH SOVIET

The chief point of conflict with Soviet policy is on the Kremlin's demand for reparations from current German production a principle to which Britain and the United States are opposed on the grounds it would ruin the Reich's ability to produce for export and thus start paying its own way. The second point of conflict is certain to develop on the political set-up on which there exist big discrepancies between the Soviet and Anglo-American zones. A third is Germany's eastern borders which Russia regards as final but which Secretary of State James Byrnes of the United States said at Stuttgart he considered still open to settlement.

FRANCE'S VIEW-POINT

France is prepared to fight for her viewpoint on two basic points. Firstly, she still insists on separation of the Rhineland and Ruhr from the rest of Germany although the three other powers oppose this. And France, which was invaded three times within living memory, will fight any plan for a centralised German economy which she thinks would start German war potential on the upgrade again.

Chances of serious friction in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean appeared slight as the year started. It probably is in the interests of all the Great Powers to play down the conflict of policies. But the United Nations still must handle the Greek charges that her guerilla insurgents are based in and supplied from her northern Slavic neighbours, all members of the Soviet bloc.

The best opinion today in Cairo and Jerusalem is that there is little or no shoulder rubbing of British and Russian interests in the Near East at the moment but some time during the course of the year Britain presumably must face Russian demands on Turkey for a new status of Dardanelles.

Near East oil is always a potential source of friction.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION

The conflict over disarmament centres not on the ultimate goal but on the method—specifically whether the Russians will finally accept the American demand for abandonment of the Big Power veto with respect to atomic control and whether she will permit any international body to inspect Russian arms on Russian soil.

Competent diplomats recognize the difficulties involved in both these points but think that enough goodwill has been shown on both sides in the closing months of last year to warrant optimism. The Moscow Conference two months hence probably will show whether this ability and willingness to co-operate has carried over into 1947.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay addressing the Annual Session of the Adivasi Seva Mandal on Saturday.

DISMISSED MEN ORDERED TO BE REINSTATED

Industrial Court's Decision On Into Mills Dispute

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Harsidhbhai Divatia, President of the Bombay Industrial Court, gave his award to-day in the arbitration of the dispute between the management and the Staff Union of the India United Mills, Bombay. It is believed that the award marks an important and significant landmark in the history of the trade union movement in this country, inasmuch as it has established for the first time the principle of reinstatement of dismissed employees.

Sir Harsidhbhai directed that 87 employees discharged by the mill authorities following a strike in August last should be reinstated. He further ordered that two more employees, one of whom was discharged for interfering with the property of the company and the other for causing injury to a worker were not entitled to reinstatement.

The employees to be reinstated were to be paid their salary with effect from August, except nine of them who had secured employment elsewhere.

Referring to the discharge of Mr. S. A. Bhimji, an Engineer of the Mill and Vice-President of the Union, the arbitrator said, "The only reason for the discharge of Mr. Bhimji which precipitated the crisis and brought about the strike was that he was the President of the Union, and was taking an active part in the activities of the Union." According to the arbitrator, this was a case of wrongful dismissal, and Bhimji, therefore, was entitled to reinstatement in the service.

Three Killed In Police Firing In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE January 6 (A.P.I.): Three persons, including a woman, are so far known to have been killed and a large number injured when the police opened fire to disperse a mob of labourers in front of the Sessamu police station this morning.

A number of mills and factories are closed. The military has been called out.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

Sarma's Plea For Economic And Cultural Approach

SYDNEY, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Broadcasting across Australia on the National Network today, the Indian journalist Sir Srinivasa Sarma emphasised the need for closer collaboration between India and Australia in commerce, industry and social services. There was a lot of goodwill in India for Australia, he said.

"I want in a spirit of helpful criticism to say a word about your White Australia Policy", Sir Srinivas Sarma, declared. "This causes not a little offence amongst educated classes in India. Our gates are wide open to your people but excepting under very restricted conditions, it is almost impossible for Indians to enter Australia. We respect your desire to keep Australia a homogeneous community; we do not want you to contract yourselves into obligations to admit great numbers of our people in a way to make difficult their absorption and create an internal trouble for yourselves. I am satisfied that Australia does not intend to discriminate against my country, but that your desire to maintain a homogeneous population is more of an economic measure".

"I feel that there is logic and fairness in your desire not to have low-wage men to come here and engage in business in a way that will lower the average living standards but many Indians feel that you do not want us to come here because you do not want men from India or China to be absorbed into your population because of the difference in the pigmentation of our skins. In this course you are entirely wrong. India appreciates your desire to develop Australia on the lines of a homogeneous population but why describe it as White Australia Policy? Why not bring it more into line with your real sentiments and present an economic cultural and not racial approach?"

Sind Observes League 'Victory Day'

KARACHI, Jan. 5, (A.P.I.): "Victory Day" was observed by the Muslim League throughout Sind today to celebrate its complete success at polls during the recent Assembly elections. Muslims institutions and business houses hoisted League flags and the national guards paraded through the main streets.

At Karachi a public meeting attended by over 60,000 of Muslims was addressed by Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar a member of the Interim Government, and Malik Feroz Khan Noon, who arrived here for the occasion.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League sent the following message to the meeting.

"I am very sorry that although I wished to come here I am not able to do so as I am not very well. I have been working even in temperature of 100 and 101 also but today deeply regret I shall not be able to participate in this meeting.

"I congratulate the Muslims of Sind over the brilliant victory they have achieved in the recent elections and if you remain united and disciplined and continue to work in the same spirit we will achieve Pakistan sooner than many people expect."

Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, presided over the meeting.

Inquiry Into Labour Conditions

Committee Urged To Examine Large Number Of Workers

Mr. S. G. Patkar, the General Secretary, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has issued the following statement:—

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee called the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. E. Waterfield, to investigate the labour conditions obtaining in the Industry in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and the East and West Khandesh Districts.

The Waterfield Committee has already begun its sittings and has completed its work in Khandesh. The manner in which the Committee took its evidence there and the way in which it refused to make available to itself the help and evidence of the undisputed leaders of the Khandesh Textile Workers, fortifies us in our belief that this Committee is really appointed to prejudice the public mind against and condemn the genuine and militant trade union movement in Bombay and in the Khandesh Districts.

It is a well-known fact that most of the leaders of the textile workers in Khandesh have been externed under the Goonda Act. The Committee was requested to represent to the Government the necessity of recording the opinion of these leaders so as to arrive at correct understanding of the situation, and of grievances and conditions of Labour in Khandesh. The Committee proceeded to record the evidence of the employers without doing anything to approach the workers' leaders to ascertain facts about employers' complaints and workers' grievances.

Secondly, the Committee though empowered to associate with itself as assessors representatives of workers, has failed to invite the workers' representatives to sit in the Committee to help it to inquire into the conditions of labour.

Our Union therefore demands that the Committee immediately associates with itself workers' representatives in the conduct of their inquiry and not begin its sittings without such association of the workers. The Union also demands that the Committee examines a large number of workers on the point of wage-cuts, bribery and corruption, victimisation, anti-union attitude, strike-breaking, etc. on the part of the employers and also take sufficient medical and expert evidence to assess the real effects of insufficient diet, bad housing and other insanitary conditions.

Unhappy Incidents In Students' Movement

Ravindra Varma Pleads For Unity

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. G. Ravindra Varma, President, All-India Students Congress thanking members for electing him as their president in a statement says:—

"In the coming year we hope to start a systematic campaign for removal of illiteracy, to open ideal centres of constructive work in villages and slums to formulate and agitate for far-reaching reforms in our educational structure to organise a programme of relief work amongst students to help the poor students in facing the problem of accommodation and securing part-time employment, to organise an efficient volunteer corps and to conduct study-classes to supplement or present curriculum. In these task seek the widest possible co-operation from the workers and sympathisers of the Students Congress.

"It is unfortunate that at this time when we have to harness the organisation to the tasks ahead of us, A few students of Bengal and Lucknow have chosen to leave the All-India Students Congress and start another organisation. If they have any complains about irregularities in our elections in Bengal or Lucknow, we were and are still willing to submit the complaints to an election tribunal acceptable to them. When some students from these two places conveniently ignore constitutional methods and set themselves up as the All-India Students' Congress it becomes highly undemocratic and unjust. It is taking undue advantage of the fact that there is no law patenting the names of organisations.

"I appeal to these friends of mine to desist from this attempt at disrupting the All-India Students Congress join the organisation and submit their complaints to a tribunal which is acceptable to them."

"ROYAL ROMANCE" CONTROVERSY

SHARP DISPUTE IN BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 5 (APA.): The rumoured "Royal Romance" between Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the British Throne, and Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark became increasingly the subject of controversy today, with the British press sharply disputing whether it was fit topic for public discussion.

Echoes of another "Royal romance" —the one that led to the abdication of Edward VIII, Elizabeth's uncle— and of the Soviet government's scorn for prince Philip's cousin, King George of the Hellenes were heard as the press and public took sides.

While the widely circulated "The Sunday Pictorial" joined "The Manchester Guardian" in calling for free expression of public opinion on the desirability of Elizabeth's marrying Philip, "The Sunday Observer", with which the influential Astor family is connected, sought to apply a damper. The paper said: "One would have thought that Royalty had a difficult enough time without rumour cackling about its private affairs.

"The facts about Princess Elizabeth are these:—It is not true that her future has been discussed by the Cabinet. It is not true that Attlee has talked to the King about a possible engagement. It is not true that the Government has been in touch with the Dominions.

BALDWIN'S REMARKS RECALLED.

"Pompous remarks about what Lord Baldwin said at the time of the abdication are quite irrelevant. Princess Elizabeth's likes and dislikes have never reached the constitutional plane."

Other newspapers recalled the speech in which Lord Baldwin—then Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin—told the House of Commons at the time of the abdication of Edward VIII, that the marriage of a sovereign was a question in which "the voice of the people must be heard." "And most people would hold that the same would apply equally to the choice of a husband for the heiress-presumptive, "The Manchester Guardian" added.

The 'Pictorial', conducting a public poll on the engagement issue, so that the people can express their opinion "not after the event as was the case with another royal crisis in 1936, but before it," gave this as the first question to be answered: "What will be Russia's reaction to Elizabeth's engagement to a prince whose identification and origin will scarcely be disguised by formal British citizenship? Or, is the Russian reaction to such a personal matter of no real concern?"

OBSERVERS UNCONVINCED

Official denials that an engagement has been discussed failed to convince most observers. Veteran columnist, Hannen Swaffer, in "The People", reported that the possible marriage "is engaging the attention of the cabinet and the premiers of the four dominions, however much this may be denied.

"The argument in favour of the talked of wedding—and I am assured that princess Elizabeth has said to intimates 'Philip is my choice'—is that prince Philip is a splendid young man who is British-minded in every way.

"The opposing view—and I have received several letters expressing this —objects to foreign entanglements, especially at a time when the European situation is so delicate."

Numerous letters opposing the marriage have been published by the communist "Daily Worker", which denounced any Elizabeth-Philip link as Greece as a British imperial outpost part of an "intrigue" to strengthen in the Mediterranean.

Huge Egyptian Power Project

Nile River To Be Harnessed

LONDON, Jan. 6 (A.P.A.): A far-reaching plan for the exploitation of the Nile river as a source of electric power has been put forward in London by Adrien Daninos, an Egyptian agricultural consulting engineer.

Daninos has set out to mobilise the engineering and technical services of Britain, United States, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Sweden to carry out the huge project.

Daninos is not seeking government money or even foreign capital. He said "the bulk of the capital required will be forthcoming from Egyptian sources." He declined, however, to identify these sources until plans for the project have been worked out.

The Egyptian engineer laid out these foundations for the economic development of Egypt and the Nile basin!

1. The formation of a league, or Nile Valley Authority, to sponsor the the studies of the long-term project, co-ordinating all previous efforts of the Nile Valley nations to exploit the river.

2. The formation of a panel of internationally known river control experts and economists to prepare projects and plans.

3. The formation of a company, or a group of companies, to provide the financial support.

Daninos proposed to reclaim the Qattara depresson of 4,750,000 acres in the western desert by diverting water from the Nile.

The Nile Valley Authority project, said Daninos, would include the opening of the Nile to navigation throughout its length, bringing into development an enormous area yet untouched and "at once affect the well-being and purchasing power of large masses of African peoples."

MUFTI'S RETURN TO PALESTINE

Arab League Council To Approach British Govt.

CAIRO, Jan. 6, (Reuter): The Arab League Council today decided to send a Note to the British Ambassador in Cairo asking the British Government to allow the exiled Mufti to return to Palestine.

Such a gesture the Note suggested would do a long way towards securing Arab co-operation in finding a solution to the Palestine problem.

PROBLEM OF BIHAR REFUGEES

Yunus On Migration And Exchange Of Population

PATNA, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Dr. Mohammad Yunus, member of the Muslim League Central Relief Committee, who returned to Patna from Karachi a few days ago, after consultations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the question of the Bihar refugees, in the course of a statement says: "In my view, the exchange of population is the only ultimate solution. To do this however requires, not only, an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, but also the consent of the people concerned. If this is not done, then the question arises as to what else the Minority Community can possibly do in this province, and what are its future prospects? Considered in this light, it is apparent that those who have money and want to better their own and their children's prospects may migrate to any place which they think safe and suitable.

"The next question is of the refugees who number over one lakh. They cannot return to their homes, and we have to settle them elsewhere. It will, however not be wise for those who are in comparatively safe or less dangerous places to start an exodus and thereby complicate the situation. At the moment, negotiations are going on for the establishment of big pockets with certain safeguards, and I hope that something will come out of it."

TRIAL OF SPANISH ANARCHISTS

General Aranda May Be Called As Witness

MADRID, January 6. (Reuter): General Antonio Aranda, the well-known defender of Oveido during the civil war, may be called as a witness in the trial of anarchists accused of plotting a movement against the Franco regime in December 1944 which is scheduled to be held in Madrid on Thursday.

General Aranda has not held any military post since 1943, apparently owing to alledley strong pro-Ally sympathies. Apparently some accused in this case claim that they had conversations with Aranda and that he met their leader Regovo Martineo Sanchez—former priest and Chairman of the group known as Committee of Democratic Alliance.

POLICE PUSH BACK WORKERS

Attempt To March To Secretariat Falls

BOMBAY, Monday.

An attempt by the workers of Firestone Rubber Factory, Sewri, who are on strike for the last two weeks, to march to the Secretariat to represent their grievances to the Labour Minister, was foiled by the Police this morning. A section of the strikers, who managed to enter the Secretariat compound through the gate opposite the Oval Maidan, was pushed back by the police.

All approaches to the Secretariat were strongly guarded by armed police. Workers collected in small batches near the Secretariat carrying placards and shouting slogans.

The demonstration, it is said, was to protest against the alleged harassment of the workers by armed police on duty at the Factory.

Mr. Vithal Chaudhary, Secretary of the Union, told a "Sentinel" representative that armed police were not even allowing the workers to stand anywhere near the factory. The Police Officers on duty, he said, threatened that they would open fire on them. They could not bear this harassment any more and they wanted to bring this high-handedness of the police to the Labour Minister's notice.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, has promised to meet a deputation of the workers at 4 p.m. to-day. On this assurance, the strikers dispersed peacefully. The Police guard was also withdrawn.

ARRESTED FOR ACCEPTING 'PUGREE'

An attempt to make easy money by exploiting helplessness of a needy student was foiled by the Police, resulting in the arrest of a couple residing at Khar and an estate agent.

It was stated that a research student of Bombay University was offered a 4-room flat at Khar for Rs. 85 and a handsome 'pugree' of Rs. 3,000. It was alleged that the deal was engineered through Haribhai Maganlal Shah. The student desparate to get a place to stay informed the Police of the black-marketing in flats.

On Friday, the Police sent the student with marked notes of Rs. 3,000. After the deal was finished S. I. Nadkarni, S. I. Rao and Constable Khurdukar arrested the agent and Thakurdas Maganlal Presswala, landlord of Shri Datta Cottage at Khar. Later, Suhailabai Presswala wife of the landlord who is alleged to have signed the receipt of the rent, was also arrested.

Meerut Congress Committee To Enquire Into Disturbances

The District Congress Committee Meerut has appointed a Committee to enquire into the happenings in Meerut District and City during the recent "communal disturbances." Special reference is made to the Committee to enquire into the causes, losses, responsibility and measures to prevent their recurrence in future. The Committee appeals to all those who have personal knowledge of anything on the above subject to communicate it in writing to the convener of the Committee Mr. R. S. Vidyarthi, Anand Math Meerut Cantt immediately.

RUSSIA RESUMES DIPLOMATIC RELATION WITH SIAM

LONDON, January 6. (A.P.A.): Russia has resumed diplomatic relations with Siam, Moscow Radio announced last night.

India's Case For Independence

Extensive Campaign Planned To Inform British Public

MANCHESTER, Jan. 6 (Reuter).—An extensive campaign to present to the British public India's case for independence has been planned to synchronise with India's celebration of Independence Day on January 26. A series of important public meetings have been arranged by the Lancashire Committee of the India League, which has its headquarters here and these will take place in the principal cities of the north between January 19 and February 2.

The meetings will be a prelude to a series of Conferences in Manchester, Liverpool and Blackpool.

Membership of the India League in Great Britain is steadily expanding. During the past three months, individual membership of the League in the north of England alone has risen from 15,000 to 20,000.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

The affiliated membership—that is members of organisations affiliated to the League such as trades councils, trade unions, divisional labour and liberal parties and the co-operative organisation—is also increasing. Mr. Russell Talbot, Secretary of the Lancashire Committee of the India League, told Reuter: "It has increased from three-quarters of a million to well-over a million, and the launching of the Independence Week campaign is expected to send up both the memberships by roughly 50 per cent during the next two or three months. In fact, the League has set its target for the Lancashire region at 5,00,000 affiliated members. At the moment, the number is 3,00,000. We aim at a corresponding increase in the number of individual members."

Discussing the activities of the League, Mr. Talbot added, "The League is gaining strength day by day. People are beginning to appreciate the importance of an early solution to the question of India's independence and to realise that this can only be achieved by an early declaration of complete independence.

Norwegian Newsprint Available For India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4. (A.P.I.): It is understood that some quantity of newsprint available from Norway for export to India is still uncovered by orders from Indian importers, says a Press Note. Dealers interested in the import of newsprint from that country are advised to immediately contact suppliers in that country, and this Department will be prepared to consider applications from dealers for import licenses against firm offers of supplies.

DANGER OF ITALIAN CIVIL WAR

ROME, Jan. 5 (UPA). Veteran Italian politician D Sturzo, founder of Premier Alcide de Gasperi', powerful Christian Democratic Party today warned that Italy faced the "danger of civil war with other nations intervening, as in the case of Spain."

The warning from Sturzo, who recently returned from long political exile in the United States, was contained in today's issue of the Milan Catholic daily 'Italia.'

Sturzo said an Italian civil war would find the Americans and the British favouring the Right and the Russian and Yugoslavs supporting the Left.

Sturzo said a country finds itself faced with the danger of civil war or dictatorship when opposing blocs are "arming themselves against each other. Such would be the situation in Italy with the two blocs represented by Qualunquism on one hand and Communism on the other."

He added that students of collective psychology recognize that civil and international wars occur when both sides are armed and one has psychological confidence of victory."

MAHATMA SATISFIED

Relief Measures In Bihar

CHANDIPUR, (Noakhali), Jan. 5—The Bihar Government Deputation headed by the Revenue Minister, Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay who was here to meet Mahatma Gandhi, has left for Patna.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi was satisfied with the details given to him by the Bihar Delegation regarding Bihar Governments' relief measures and that he will shortly address a reply to the Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, who it is learnt had written to Mahatma Gandhi some time ago on the subject.

It is learnt that the deputation has left behind certain files for Mahatma Gandhi's reference. If necessary,—it is considered likely, that a Bihar Government representative may again visit Gandhiji within a few days to receive some instructions from him.

Ahmedabad Bidi Workers On Strike

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

For the last ten days about 1,500 Bidi workers (including 400 women workers) of Ahmedabad under the leadership of the Bidi Kamdar Union are on strike for increase in wages; from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4 for men and from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 2-4 for women. Some of the workers have secured an increase of As. 8 for men and As. 10 for women, from their respective employers.

Before the Union was formed, the rates were Re. 1 per thousand for men and As. 10 for women. The present rates were granted due to increased dearness in war years but they fall much below the workers' requirements.

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METAL MOULDING CORPORATION

Gold Steady But Silver Rules Quiet On Realising

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENTS IN COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed but some business was done privately. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2640. Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 3065 and Kohinoors at Rs. 927. 3 1/2 per cent Paper was placed at Rs. 103/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Bullion market was fairly steady to-day with moderate business passing. There is more disposition to await the settlement.

Posh Silver opened to-day at Rs 149 and declined at Rs. 148/8 under modest realising and steadied at Rs. 148/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152/12. Posh Gold opened at Rs. 99/8 and improved at Rs. 100/8 and later steadied at Rs. 100/4. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 101/8 and Sovereigns stood at Rs. 64/12

The market finally closed as under:

Ready Silver	....	152	14 0
Posh Delivery	....	148	6 0
Ready Gold	.....	101	12 0
Posh Gold	.....	100	6 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Cotton market was quiet with a restricted turnover. There is less disposition to buy as January settlement continues.

March contract opened to-day at Rs. 466 and declined at Rs. 464/8. At this level there was scattered buying and March steadied at Rs. 465. January was quoted at Rs. 451/8

Today 3200 bales were tendered against January Contract. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under.

I C C Jan.	.....	453	0 0
I C C March	....	466	0 0
I C C May	.....	476	0 0
I C C July	.....	487	0 0
I C C Sept.	....	495	8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March contract is 1516 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay Jan. 6.

The Produce market was dull with very little business as Groundnut Oil control comes in force from to-morrow. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 114/5 and after improving at Rs. 114/8 quietened at Rs. 114/4. Thereafter the market improved to Rs. 115/2. Quotations were as upnder.

Groundnuts:—

December January	Rs	21	8 0
January March		21	4 0
Khandesn Ready		22	0 0
Coromandal		21	6 0
Bold		21	0 0
Linseeds:—			
February March		24	6 0
Tilseeds::—			
December January		34	0 0
Ready		40	0 0
Castorseeds:—			
Navlakhi Ready		2b	12 0
December January Navlakhi		24	6 0
Goa Delivery		25	8 0
Bombay Delivery		25	4 0
May Delievery		115	1 0
Groundnuts Oil:—			
Bombay Mills		14	14 0
Up-country Mills		14	8 0
January Delivery		13	13 0
Linseed Oil		18	4 0
Cottonseed Oil		15	14 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

Tata Ordinary 506/8 Tata Deferred 2830 Indian Iron 46/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 38/3 Bombay Dyeing 3060 Central India 412/8 Gokak 365 Kohinoor 927/8 Simplex 438 Andhra Valley 1842/8 Tata Hydro 210 Tata Power 1930 Associated Cement 229 Belapur 341/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 697/8

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th—12th month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th & 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th Month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th & 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.08 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 1s/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 1s/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Gross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2 4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70.

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tol. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London 55 1/2.

Silver New York 82 3/4.

London Discts 3 Months 17/32. p c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent, Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent, 3 Months 1/2 per cent, 6 Months 3/4 per cent. 12 Months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady enquiry.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET OBSERVES EIGHT DAYS' HARTAL

PROTEST AGAINST FIXING MAXIMUM PRICE

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The local Cotton Market will remain closed until the order fixing the price of cotton by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is rescinded. The committee has decided to observe eight days' 'Haltal' as a protest against the order of the Textile Commissioner who has fixed the maximum price of the cotton at Rs. 160 per 'khandi'. The rate prevalent in the local market was at Rs. 185. The sudden fixation of the price has created a sensation in the local Cotton Market and that it is apprehended that if the rates are not amended there would be many financial crisis.

A meeting of the Cotton Brokers was held yesterday which was also attended by Mr R. K. Patil Food Minister, Mr. Patil advised the brokers and the peasants not to open the market because the new rates would adversely affect the growers. He promised to place the view point of the cotton brokers and the growers before the Central Government till then no cotton cart should come into the market.

COTTONSEEDS FROM HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD Jan. 6.

The permit holders of cottonseed to Bombay have been notified by the Supply Department, Hyderabad Government, that cottonseed should be supplied to the Bombay Government at Rs. 23 per palla and that they should offer the commodity for inspection to the staff of the Bombay Government before January 20.

G. P. INCREASES GROUNDNUT OIL PRICE

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The Provincial Government have decided to raise the price of the groundnut oil from Rs 30 to Rs. 34 per maund ex-Mill at primary wholesale markets with immediate effect. The maximum price ex-Mill for groundnut oil-cake has been fixed at Rs. 2/8 per maund.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Jan. 6.

Coiryam Beypore 170/80 Quilandy 190/200 Fibre Garbled 175 Ungarbled 160 Cocoanuts Raw 160 Dry 170 Cocoanut oil 620 Copra Office 350 Dilpasand 400 Madrasnottam 450 Goodgooda 400 Pepper Wynaad 620 Country 600 Dry-ginger Chernad 375 Ernad 360 Coffee Robusta 88 Timber Pali 52 Junglewood 32 Vellapine 42/45 Benteak 50/53 Teak 95/100 Mango planks 4/4 Teak 18/20 Rosewood 17/8/20

U. S. EXPORTS REACH NEW HIGH

WASHINGTON Jan. 4 (UPA). The Census Bureau today reported that the value of U. S. exports in November reached a new 1946 high of 987,000,000 dollars from the October low of 537,000,000 dollars. The previous high was 883,000,000 dollars in August

The Bureau credit the increase to renewed shipping activity following the Maritime strikes.

Imports in November also reached a new peak of 482,000,000 dollars.

U.S.A. EXPORTS MORE GOLD THAN IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPA). The Censurs Bureau today reported that the U.S. imported dol. 4,068,230 worth of gold during the week ended December 11th while exporung dol. 101,509,380 worth.

The Bureau also said that the imports included the following:

	Dollars.
Canada	82,028
Mexico	149,993
Salvador	20,380
Honduras	15,952
Nicaragua	93,864
British Guiana	12,690
French Guiana	156,000
Ecuador	145,204
Bolivia	1,152
Chile	3,491
South Africa	3,987,516

exports included the following:

	Dollar.
Uruguay	9,999,854
Argentina	90,993,326
Philippines	150,900
China	365,300

Silver exports during the same week included:

	Dollars
Canada	18,828
	(in foreign coins)
Brazil	49,275
Uruguay	2,591
Sweden	24,000
United Kingdom	4,335,021
Netherlands	29,363
Belgium	866,620
France	494,483
Switzerland	293,946
Italy	285

Silver imports included:	Dollars
Canada worth ore and base bullion.	46,144
Canada refined bullion	80,000
Canada United States coin.	20,500
Mexico worth ore and base bullion.	18,997
Mexico refined bullion.	674,580
Salvador	137000
Honduras	78,944
Nicaragua	3,670
Ecuador	16,622
Bolivia	671,696
Chile	535

all in ore and base bullion.

HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

HAPUR, January 3.

BULLION FUTURES:— Hapur markets resumed work after a complete hartal of 18 days on January 1. Silver had closed at 125/12 on the 13th night. On January 1, it opened at 134/8. The continued rise in the quotations during this intervening period was due to scarcity of stocks, very encouraging offtake and the all round speculative support. But for some time past, the bullish fervour is less in evidence and prices are falling though very slowly. Last night silver closed here at 132/10. The same is with gold. There has of late been some decline in New York silver prices and this may once more turn the tide of silver offerings towards Bombay. This seems to be the cause of bull's reserve. Working hours in Hapur are confined between 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GUWAR FUTURES:— Market remained steady throughout the intervening period. Despite the ban on exports of guwar outside the province, ready supplies are everywhere short and this accounts for the steady maintenance of futures prices. Ready is quoted at 9/12, Maha 9/7/8 and Baishak 9/2/14.

BARDANA FUTURES:— Markets have ruled quiet to steady. There has been no mentionable change in the quotations. There was very little business also. Current prices are: Ready MD 83/8 DW 86/- Chet 83/-.

FOOD GRAINS:— The food grains markets have ruled very steady. Wherever open markets exist, market prices are high than controlled and even rationed grain prices. The overall food position in the province is not very satisfactory and the Government have been obliged to take all possible measures to keep the grains consumption at the lowest so that the scarcity may be evenly spread over a wide period. Pulses markets are rising higher and higher particularly those of moong and Urad. Crop reports from the northern Indian wheat belt indicate satisfactory progress except in totally unirrigated areas. Rains here have so far been deficient. The following are the current quotations in the Hapur market.

Food Grains controlled rates: Wheat 10/4 gram 8/3 barley 7/3 bajra 8/8 juwar 8/4. Ration rates are: rice 26/10; 18/- and 16/- Wheat 12/5 maida and suji 22/10 atta 12/5 and 8/15 gram 10/- barley 8/15 bajra old 8/-. Market rates are: peas 11/- maize 10/11. The following are the latest stock figures: wheat 19 barley 81 gram 4 peas 30 bejhar 45 and other cereals 15 khattis. Pulses quotations are: arhar 11/- Urad 16/-6 Moong 13/14. Arhar stock 4 khattles.

GUR AND SHAKAR:— The market is quiet to steady. As seasonal arrivals during the last 20 days were almost paralysed, thousands of maunds of gur is believed to be lying stored in the villages which may be received here during the next few days. Current prices are: gur 12/9 shakkar 13/8.

Other commodity quotations are: Oats 12/8 Methi 13/8 cottonseed 14/12 Groundnuts 14/8 mustardseed controlled rate 16/8 oil 46/8 to 48/8 and oilcake 4/10. Mustardseed is not available at controlled rates.

WORLD SILVER OUTLOOK

Prediction Of Decline In Price This Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (U. P. A.): A "Herald Tribune" survey of the bullion trade to-day said that the recent weakness of the New York Silver Market "may presage a continuing decline in the foreign market in 1947...."

DECLINE STARTS

The price started to crack early in October under the pressure of large foreign offerings, the survey said. Prices, however, strengthened quickly, but in December the decline gained momentum. Large quantities were offered in the New York market from the Continent and the Near East, yet the London official price remained unchanged at 92.5 cents per ounce, while the Bombay price was reported to be over one dollar per ounce. It is evident that dollar exchange is wanted mroe than bullion in the Indian market, the survey said.

Continuing, the "Herald Tribune" said that it does not appear that the bulk of the metal offered for sale represents newly mined silver.....Unpresents newly mined silver...."Undoubtedly, the sharp increase in the foreign price of silver in 1946 from 71 to 90 cents stimulated silver mining in Mexico, Peru to some extent," the paper said. This apparently foiled to bring out much more metal from Cana...., it added.

"It appears certain that in 1947 the U. S. will have two silver markets just as it did in 1945 and the previous years—one for domestic produced metal and the other for foreign silver," the paper said.

MINE DEPLETION

Some commentators asserted that the foreign market at present is likely to follow the pattern set after the first world war when silver, after selling at as high a price as dol. 1.37 per ounce in 1919 fell abruptly to 59 cents in 1920, subsequently settling about 65 cents. However, there does not appear to be much similarity between present day conditions and 1920. The world production of silver to-day is much lower than in the Twenties. Some of the formerly more substantial silver producing countries such as Burma, Japan and Germany will be out of the question for some time. Higher costs and mine depletion have reduced the output of many mines.

According to estimates made by the Bureau of Mines, only about nine years' supply of silver ore exists today in the United States at pre-war consumption rates which have been much accelerated by new industrial demands, the survey concluded.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, January 6.

SHAREMARKET: The market showed no material alterations and the volume of business was only moderate. Following are today's transactions up to 2.00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent victory 1957 103/5 sl. three per cent loan 1959/61 103/12 (small odd lot) three per cent loan 1986 103/14 (small lot) four per cent loan 1960/70 115/4 (small lot) three per cent loan 1970/75 103/10 (small lot) four per cent loan 1949/52 (small lot.)

BANKS: Calcutta national bank 18/2 Hind Bank 46/8 Hindusthan Commercial Bank 62/8 Hindusthan Mercantile Bank 43/- Imperial Bank (conty) 663/- (cumdiv) Reserve Bank 149/8.

COTTONS: Benares cotton and silk 11/4 Cawnpore textiles 13/4 Elgin mills 85/4 Muir mills 610/- (small lot) New Victoria ordy 9.

COALS: Central India 13/12 Equitable 75/6 Talcher 8/4 Burrakur 40/- (exdiv) Sough Karanpura 45/14.

JUTES: Alliance 607/- (small lot) Belvedere 990/- Chamdany 398 (exdiv) Howrah 129/3 Kamarhatty 1000/- Kinnson 635/- (small lots) Megna 196 Nuddea 177/- Presidency 13/8 Barnagore 502/- Budge 759/- Kankinarrah 807 Reliance 104/8

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 6/2 Indian Copper 4/12 Consolidated Tin 4/3 Tavoy Tin 3/12 Sone Valley 16 Benares elec. 15 Calcutta elec. 34/2 Braithwaite and Co. 17/2 Jessop and Co. 32/12 Kumardhubi Eng. 12/1 Marshalls 11/2 Textile Machinery 15 Alluminium Corpn. 14/2 Bararee Coke 39/10 B.I.C. Corpn. 12/1 Calcutta Trams 37/12 F. and C. Osler 22/4 Indian National Airways 25/3 Martin Burn 30/10 National insulated cable 15/3 National Tobacco 60/4 Rohtas industry 16/14 British Burma Petrol 5/1 Indo-Burma Petrol 111.

PAPER MILLS: India paper pulp 301 Orient Paper 40 Shree Gopap Paper 21 Titaghur Paper 63/6. Midnapore Zemindary 148.

SAW MILLS: Assam saws 10/10.

SHIPPING: Calcutta steam navgn. 370.

SUGARS: Belsund 13 Carew and Co. 29 Champaran 44 Darbhanga 21/9 Ramnugger Cane 28/2.

TEAS: Atal 16/4 Bishnauth 57/- Baghmari 24/8 East India 30 Hantapara 1105 Small lots Hasimara 125 Jutlibari 25/4 Killcott 104 Moheema 15 Sonai River 35/8 Texpore 34 (Reuter).

MEXICO FAVOURING RESUMPTION OF USE OF SILVER MONEY

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4 (UPA). Some sentiment favouring resumption of use of silver money has been encountered in banking circles here recently, it was reported today by reliable sources.

The plan is being considered most seriously and envisions coinage money of 50 per cent silver and the enactment of laws to prevent illegal speculation. It is said that the use again of silver money would have a healthy influence on the country's economy and furthermore the appearance of silver money in Mexico would oblige other countries to "establish" a price and stabilize the silver market to some extent.

Officials of the Bank of Mexico refused to make any comments on the report. They also refused to comment on the export of gold to China saying that such information is confidential and cannot be released

Adivasis On War Path

Dhanu Strike Situation Deteriorates

(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU Jan 5.—Dahanu strike situation is worsening everyday. During the last few days the Adivasis who are on strike are resorting to violence. Hundreds of Adivasis march from village to village and attack the lawful workers, damage their carts, destroy their property and thus try to create panic. All work in the jungles has come practically to a standstill. Forest contractors and landlords are greatly perturbed as all the forest and harvesting operations are stopped by the strikers.

Ever since the strike commenced, four cases of dacoities have been registered; four farm houses are smashed down; one liquor shop and and one toddy shop have been looted; two policemen are very badly beaten; 300,000 lbs. of hay has been burnt, several employees of the contractors are beaten, one landlord has been stoned, all P.W.D. coolies are made to run away from their work, a forester was attacked and many other atrocities are reported to have been committed by the strikers.

The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police are camping here since yesterday. Over two hundred constables are kept ready to deal with the situation. Government propose, it is reliably understood, to appoint a special D.S.P. for this Taluka. Mr. D. N. P. Wandrekar Parliamentary Secretary will be touring the affected area, next week in company with the President of the Thana District Congress Committee. It is expected that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister in charge of Labour, will most probably accompany Mr. Wandrekar The situation is actively watched by Messers Kher and Morarji Desai. Dahanu is passing through a period of crisis unknown to the local residents during all these years.

Record Rice Planting In India

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, (UPA): The Department of Agriculture today reported that a record or near record rice planting was indicated in India with an acreage forecast of 73,712,000 acres compared to the 73,626,000 acres of the previous year and about 65,000,000 acres for the five-year period after 1937.

The department said the crop so far was reported as fairly good and noted that the final official estimate has not yet been announced. It added that "there is little possibility of famine in South India in 1947 in the opinion of experienced agriculturalists and statisticians although some rice imports will continue to be needed but wheat and maize from the United States is not expected to be required in that area.

The department reported that the Japanese rice crop is larger than previously estimated and will be close to the pre-war level but sufficient only to provide 80 per cent of the supplies based on pre-war consumption. The department said that, according to the last official estimate, the crop totalled 558,000,000 bushels compared with the unofficial estimate of 457,000,000 bushel last year and an annual average of 596,000,000 bushels for the period between 1935 and 1939.

SPAIN SHIPS 16525 MAUNDS OF SILVER

LONDON, Jan. 4, (U.P.A.):

Financial circles estimate that Spain has sold and shipped abroad some 300,000 kilos (approximately 661,200 lbs) of bar silver since her long-range selling campaign started in August.

These quarters estimate the total sales—of which some have not yet been shipped—at around 100 million pesetas. The Balance Sheet of the Bank of Spain shows that at the end of November stocks of silver dropped 34,400,000 pesetas.

There would be no surprise here if it became clear that Spanish authorities plan to convert the vast bulk of their silver into foreign exchange, but they have not yet displayed any great urgency—not as much urgency as Mexico, for example—and could change their minds.

But, the bearish effects of any sales of demonetized silver nearly always are greater than the actual volume justifies at a time when the industrial demand is seemingly much greater than the world supplies of mined silver.

Repors from New York declare that imported silver has been pressing so heavily that transactions amounting to one million ounces or more had been taking place this week at two cents less than the official Handy and Harmon price.

It was reported to be possible to buy as much as one million ounces at three to four cents below the official price.

If India Is To Avoid Economic Crash

Nationalisation Of Reserve Bank And Control Of Exchanges Are Imperative, Says Dr. Qureshi

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan. 3, (API): Nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India and absolute Government control over all Stock and Commodity exchanges was urged by the Hyderabad Government's Economic Adviser Dr. Aliwar Iqbal Qureshi.

He warned if the gambling on the exchange was not stopped "The crash will come suddenly and severely resulting in chaos, misery and unemployment."

Dr Qureshi, who returned to Hyderabad after attending the Karachi Session of The Indian Economic Conference was its General Secretary. He has resigned that office to enable him to attend the meeting of the Drafting Committee of UNESCO Conference on trade and employment, to be held in New York on January 27.

The prices of gold and silver in India, Dr. Qureshi said, referring to the high Bullion prices, were double of the prices obtaining in the world market and were "Not justifiable socially, economically and morally."

Dr. Qureshi was strongly of the opinion that the Government of India should take drastic steps immediately to control these speculations which, he said, were undermining the economic structure of the country. He urged the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank of India and absolute Government control over stock and commodity exchanges.

As a further step to check speculation, he said "Spot" delivery should be made obligatory in commodity markets. This would effectively prevent speculation in "Futures"

"Lest it may be said that these measures are far too sweeping in action, it may be pointed out that England, one of the most conservative countries and the pioneer of these liberties and exchanges has abolished the futures market in cotton."

If this "gambling" was not stopped "the crash will come suddenly and severely, resulting in chaos, misery and unemployment", he warned.

Dr. Qureshi discussing the steps that UNESCO was taking to tackle the problem of high prices, particularly of agricultural commodities, said that the UNESCO Trade and Employment Conference had specifically dealt with the problems of commodity controls. Buffer stocks etc. The Conference had agreed to include stabilisation of agricultural prices as one of the objects of the International Trading Organisation. A committee would be set up to consider all aspects of the problem and make recommendations for fixation of prices.

SUDAN PROTOCOL TO BE REVISED?

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador had talks lasting two-and-half hours with Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, at the Residency here this evening.

As he left, Sir Ronald told reporters: "We are continuing our review of the situation (Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations) and I am always in touch with London receiving instructions from the Foreign Office. I shall be seeing the Prime Minister very shortly."

Sir Ronald declined to make further comment at present.

His talks this evening followed consultations earlier today between Nokrashy Pasha and Hussein Heykal Pasha, leader of the Liberal (Government) Party and President of the Senate and the talks between Heykal Pasha and Hassan Youssef Bey, Acting Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

The three-hour visit paid by Sir Ronald to Nokrashy Pasha last night caused much speculation in Cairo. It was the longest interview they had yet had.

STILL HOPEFUL

Both Sir Ronald and the Egyptian Premier gave evasive answers to the press at the end of their meeting, but observers believed that attempts were being made to solve the Sudan problem possibly by rewording the Sudan protocol of last October which provided for eventual self-determination by the Sudan, now an Anglo-Egyptian condominium.

Forget Sentiments Of Caste, Exhorts Rani Laxmibai

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA (By Mail).

Her Highness Rani Laxmibai Nimbalkar of Phaltan, who had come to Akola in connection with the 19th Session of All-India Women's Conference, was entertained at tea at the Maratha Boarding House Premises, on behalf of the local Maratha Mandal. Messrs. Bhojane Pleader, President of the District Maratha Mandal, Mohite Maharaj and Mr. Londhe Secretary, Shiwaji Education Society, Amraoti (Berar), paid glowing tributes to Her Highness for her qualities of head and heart, and for the keen interest which Her Highness takes in the welfare of women of India, and in the matters relating to education and social reforms.

In reply Her Highness wished the educational work which the Maratha Mandal was doing a great success. She also said that the sentiment for caste should be given a go-bye.

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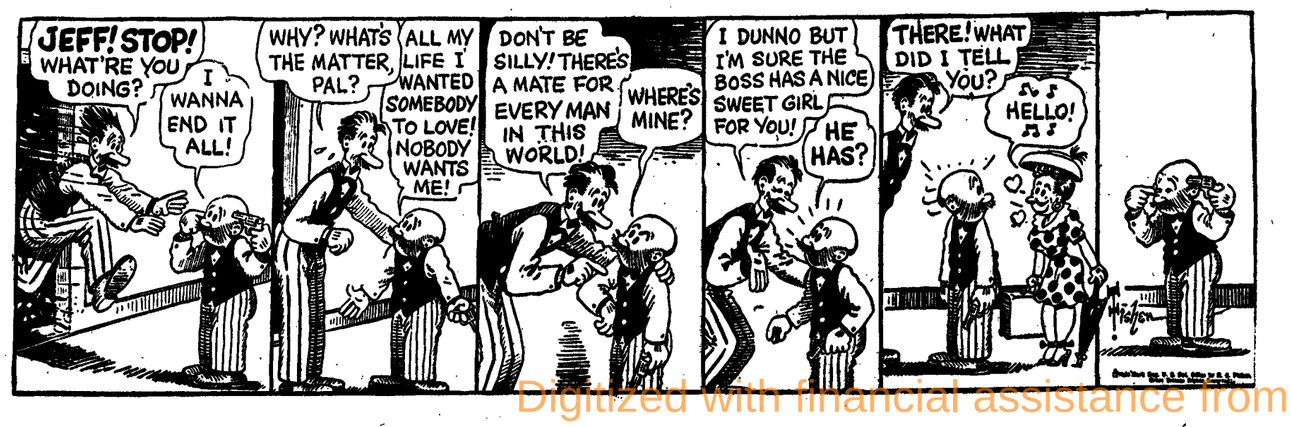
U 21.

MUTT AND JEFF—Cheer Up Jeff, Maybe Encee Will Come Back

By BUD FISHER


JEFF! STOP! WHAT'RE YOU DOING?
I WANNA END IT ALL!
WHY? WHAT'S THE MATTER, PAL?
ALL MY LIFE I WANTED SOMEBODY TO LOVE! NOBODY WANTS ME!
DON'T BE SILLY! THERE'S A MATE FOR EVERY MAN IN THIS WORLD!
WHERE'S MINE?
I DUNNO BUT I'M SURE THE BOSS HAS A NICE SWEET GIRL FOR YOU!
HE HAS?
THERE! WHAT DID I TELL YOU?
HELLO!

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Wanted Motor Mechanics. Apply to Box No. 4464, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Enamel Expert experienced in enamelling and capable of erecting the furnace. Apply Western India Enamelware Works, Ltd., Morvi, Kathiawar. 4467

Wanted an experienced wholetime lady tutor (preferably Hindi-knowing) for a lady student in Calcutta appearing in I.A. (Benares Hindu University) with English, Hindi, Logic, History, Domestic science, etc. Pay Rs. 250 per month with facilities of a furnished quarter. Apply with credentials to Mr. C. L. Bajoria, 212, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1345

Wanted for an Indian State in Rajputana: (1) One M.B.B.S. as School Medical Officer on Rs. 150-10-250. (2) One Lady S.A.S. on Rs. 200 p.m. (3) Two Male S.A.S. on Rs. 100 p.m. in the scale: 75-5-150. (4) Three qualified Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 50-3-80. (5) Trained Nurses on 30-2-50. (6) One 1st Grade qualified Compounder with technical experience of Operation Theatre on Rs. 50-3-80. Apply with testimonials to No. 1344, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—One Welder well experienced in electric welding for Vanaspati Concern near Delhi. Good prospects for capable man. Apply with testimonials and state minimum salary C/o. Box No. 4460, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Graduate Teachers for English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Gujarati. Please apply to Educational Inspector, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar), stating qualifications and minimum salary required. (4455)

Wanted a Shorthand Typist. Apply stating age, experience and the minimum salary expected to the Box No. 101, "Bombay Chronicle".

Qualified Compounder with diploma in first aid, preferably with factory experience; required for full time work in large engineering workshops, Bombay. Salary required should be stated but remuneration will be according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1332, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED

Licenciate Doctor wants job with a M.R.C.P. Practitioner or in a Hospital in Bombay. Apply Box No. 4473, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Subscriptions to latest Fashion, News, Views and Fiction Magazines. Businessmen and technicians cannot afford not to glance through our new free Catalogue of 1,800 Magazines because knowledge of latest processes keeps the competitive wolves from the door. International Book House Ltd., Ash Lane, Bombay. 1343

BUSINESS OFFERS

A Bank with 25 Branches wants to change the present Management, any person or persons desirous to take over the Bank should correspond with the undersigned immediately: Ram Lal, B.A., LL.B., Katchery Bazar, Gali Vakilan, Lyallpur. 4457

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). 1080

Wanted—Influential Distributors willing to keep stock worth Rs. 500, initially and onwards in each principal city. Signboards, Cinema Slides and local papers publicity provided where necessary and also experienced travelling agents on decent pay and commission. Apply Indo Quinine Mfg. Co., (India), Meerut. 1347

Wanted influential Youngmen, Agents, Organisers and Share Brokers in all Provinces and States to sell shares. Pay Rs. 300 P. M. Post Permanent. National Planners Ltd., Ghaziabad. 4363

MACHINERIES WANTED.

Wanted—Air Compressor capable of compressing 600 cubic feet of air per minute at pressure of 15 atmosphere, new or secondhand apply C/o Box No. 4460, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) Two Ice Plants, ½ or ¾ Ton Capacity Complete. (2) Six Dozen or less, 8 Lbs. Termos Bottles. Apply Box No. 4461, "Bombay Chronicle" with lowest prices.

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sale. Automatic Cigarette-making Machines, always smoke fresh cigarettes. Easy to use. Rs. 6/8 each. Complete with instructions, tobacco and papers. Picnic Trading Co., Phapala Road, Aligarh, U.P. 4427

For Sale—4 New Rotaries, 1 Com-pressor Pump-Pressure 250 in Good condition, 1 Digotigator Kripp made complete with Jhoola Sieve and spare parts; Correspond Post Box No. 162, Karachi 2. 1322

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY
APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Municipal Engineer of this Municipality on the pay of Rs. 1250-75-2000 + Rs. 200 Motor Allowance per mensem, so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 15th February, 1947, subject to the following conditions:—

I. QUALIFICATIONS:—

(a) The applicant must have obtained a degree in Civil Engineering of a recognised Indian or British University.

(b) He must have at least 15 years practical experience in some large Municipal Corporation or in Government service, especially in the management of the Water Works, Drainage Works, Roads, and Buildings.

(c) He must have expert practical knowledge in the general design of Water Works and Drainage Schemes with a thorough insight into the latest development of sewage Engineering.

II. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:—

(a) The appointment will be on a contract basis for a period of 5 years in the first instance, of which the 1st year's period will be on probation. The appointment for a further period of 4 years will continue if the work is found satisfactory by the Municipality.

(b) The appointment will be terminable on a 3 months' written notice on either side even during the above contract period.

(c) The applicant will be entitled to contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund, and will be entitled to have all other privileges according to the Ahmedabad Municipal Rules.

(d) A certificate of physical fitness by the Ahmedabad Municipal Medical Board will have to be produced before the applicant is allowed to join the service.

(e) The applicant will have to come for an interview at his own expense.

III. Any intermediate stage of the time scale even upto the maximum will be allowed to a really competent and experienced man.

IV. Not more than three copies of testimonials may be sent along with the application.

V. Not more than three references of persons who can testify to the applicant's capacity and character may be cited.

(Sd.) G. L. SHETH,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 1, 1947.
1340

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites separate tenders for the following works:—

(1) Providing a strip of 6" (1:3:6) cement concrete foundation for asphalt carpet and 6" (1:2:4) cement concrete pavement along the south side of east and west approach of Victoria Bridge and

(2) maintaining, supplying, fixing and lighting Incandescent kerosene oil lamps.

The tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday, the 17th January, 1947.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy, to any one deputed to receive the same by the Special Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be supplied by post.

Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay,
6th January, 1947. 1348

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
Office of the Director of Supplies, Strand House, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites Tender No. BOM|T|545 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 24-1-47 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:-

Description.	Quantity.
Timber plywood ordinary 3 ply and 5 in sheets of various sizes.	2, 36, 304 sq. ft.

Applicants not already on approved list of this Deptt. or the late Deptt. of Supply, must give their Bankers' reference on application for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the office of the Director of Supplies, Calcutta, and the Dy. Director of Supplies, Karachi and Madras.

(1324)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A number of Portable and Stand-ard Typewriters of various makes are ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, Telephone 21084. (4396)

For Sale—We intend disposing of immediately our surplus stock of lead sheets. The sheets are chemically pure and rolled into sheets of 1/8" thickness and size 10' x 2 1/2'. Price Rs. 70 per cwt. or near offer. The Fertilisers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Kundara. 4468

Process Camera Printing Press Tablet Machine Urdu, Hindi, English typewriter, Miniature Cine camera, stringed musical instrument. Clarionet watch, "Krishnakunj", Allahabad. 4462

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES,
IRON & STEEL CONTROL,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Sub:—DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL

THE FOLLOWING Press Note issued by the Government of India, New Delhi, dated the 13th December, 1946, is reproduced below for the information of all concerned:—

"Since all steel available in 1947 will be distributed according to the scheme of allotment announced previously, all unexecuted orders and balances of orders existing on the books of steel producers and controlled stockholders as on December 31st, 1946, must either be covered by quota certificates or be cancelled.

"Holders of quota certificates for Period I, 1947, who wish that existing unexecuted orders or balances on the books of steel producers or controlled stockholders should be completed, should immediately issue sub-quota certificates for the tonnage outstanding and forward these to the Iron and Steel Controller in respect of producers or direct to the controlled stockholders concerned. Other holders of quota certificates who wish to utilise their quota for placing fresh indents must place their orders at the latest by December 21, 1946. While orders of a sufficient size to be placed on producers should be forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, orders on Controlled Stockholders should be sent direct to the Controlled Stockholders. Persons utilising their quota certificates for placing fresh orders should note that all their unexecuted orders or outstanding balances, if any, will be cancelled on Dec. 31, 1946."

All outstanding balances as at 31st December, 1946 against orders placed by persons on Producers and Controlled Stockholders, irrespective of whether they have been covered by quota Certificates or other Authorizations for Periods I to IV, 1946, or not, will be treated as cancelled unless they are covered by current Period I, 1947, Quota Certificates before the 15th January 1947.

E. G. SPOONER,
Iron and Steel Controller,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1947.
1339

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
TENDER NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the work of "Strengthening R. C. C. Hoods by providing mild steel brackets etc. at K. E. M. Hospital, Parel", returnable on the 15th January, 1947, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.).

Tender forms containing directions to tenderers can be had at Rs. 5/- per copy from the Office of the Special Engineer, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
Special Engineer.
1341

GRAIN SHOP DEPARTMENT.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

QUOTATIONS returnable by 16 hrs. on 13-1-1947, are invited on Railway's form for the supply of the following commodities from the merchants possessing the necessary trade licences.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions, please apply to the Asstt. Controller of Grainshops, Churchgate, Bombay, at any time during working hours.

Earnest Money amounting to 5 per cent of the total value tendered for, should be deposited with the Treasurer Broad Guage, Bombay and the receipt thereof attached to the tender form.

COMMODITIES.

1. Pulses.
2. Spices.
3. Edible Oils.
4. Salt.
5. Coffee Seeds.
6. Jaggery.
7. Onions.
8. Firewood split.

1342

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISRTICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 3 P.M. on 15-1-1947 for the supply of Kardi Oil at the Railway's Grainshops at Igatpuri, Nasik Road, Nandgaon and Manmad. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 1252

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 15-1-1947 for the supply of Til Oil and Groundnut Oil at the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bandar. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. 1251

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap white metal miscellaneous Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 17-2-1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (1275)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P. M. on 15-1-47 for the supply of Peas, Dhania, Haldi and Chinch to the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3 Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 1346

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER, invites tenders for the work of providing blue stone pavement for the footpaths at Souter Street and Byculla Station Road. The tender will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Friday, the 17th January, 1947.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy to any one deputed to receive the same by the Special Engineer (Works Branch) who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender copies will not be issued by Post.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
4th January, 1947.
1349

NOTICE TO DEMOLISHING CONTRACTORS

ON BEHALF of the Trustees of the B. D. Petit Trust Settlement, the undersigned invite SEALED quotations for the work of demolishing all the structures including the main bungalow in the compound of the property known as "CHATEAU PETIT" situated at Warden Road, Bombay, and removing materials from site. These sealed quotations will be received at the Office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, 22nd January, 1947, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Each quotation must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 20.000 (Rupees Twenty Thousand), and will be subject to the conditions, a copy of which can be had from the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
Architects, etc.
Advani Chambers,
Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay.
6th January, 1947. 1338

AUCTION SALES

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT 2-45 P.M.

TO HOUSE DECORATORS, FURNISHERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS:

A collection of specimens of 57 Persian Carpets of beautiful colours and artistic design comprising Baluchi, Shirazi, Bokhara, Tabriz, Yazdi: also a few Kashan, Isphan and Turkey silk, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction on Friday, the 10th January, 1947, at 2-45 p.m. at the sale room of the undersigned.

SALE AT 4 P.M.

Property of a European gentleman:—

Tea sets, tumblers and wine glasses of various designs and miscellaneous household articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS TO BUY MEDICAL STORES.

Auction Sale of big lots of surgical and dental instruments, X-ray machines, Dental operating table, etc.

Under instructions from the Party concerned, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on Thursday, the 9th inst. sell by Public Auction from 10-30 to 1 and 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the godown next to Ford Motor Co. and Raval Tiles Factory, behind Strand Cinema, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, Medical Stores, such as bandages, cotton wool, lint gauze, adhesive plasters, hot-water bags, surgical and dental instruments, microscope, sterilising machines, syringes, needles, cat-guts, shadow flush lights, E. motors, transformers, E. hot and cold water boilers, Novice resuscitation apparatus, etc.

Also A. E. Dean's 110 K.S.C. 150 W.A. half wave rectified X-ray unit, utilizing two oil rectified valves, two tube units connected with vertical stand, also arrangement for osthodegraphy table and spot sertographe, etc. one portable Dental X-ray operating table Mfg. by Partep and one Portable X-ray machine operating table.

On view from 10 to 5. Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

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A few doses will relieve the most persistent cough or cold

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Just arrived. Price: Gents Rs. 5; Ladies Rs. 4. Write for wholesale rates & samples.

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SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
Poyapilla
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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour 2 pints of bile juice into your bowels every day. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food may not digest. It may just decay in the bowels. Then gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. You feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these 2 pints of bile flowing freely to make you feel "up and up." Get a package today. Take as directed. Effective in making the bile flow freely. Ask for CARTER'S Little Liver Pills.

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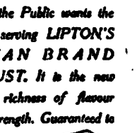
The most popular hotels and restaurants now realise that the Public wants the best and they are serving LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BRAND GOLDEN DUST. It is the new blend combining richness of flavour with unequalled strength. Guaranteed to satisfy the most discerning palate. On sale in packets too—for use in your home.



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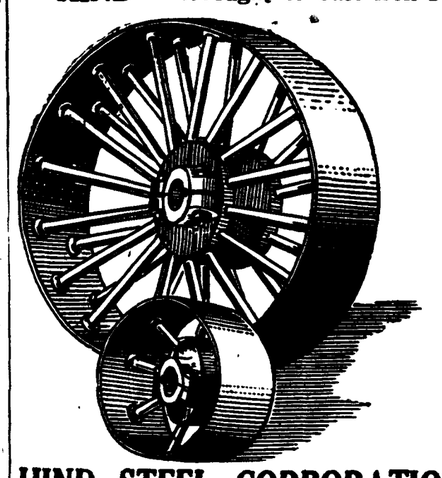

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Quickly ended by MENTHOLATUM

WHEN you feel hot one minute and cold the next, and that shivery feeling of cold or chill runs through your body—quick, hurry for the 'Mentholatum.' Put some of this breathable balm on your chest and throat and rub it well into the skin. 'Mentholatum' goes right through the skin to where the pain and soreness is. It draws out the inflammation and soon you begin to feel warm and comfortable. Also put 'Mentholatum' in your Nose so that its healing vapours are inhaled into your breathing passages. Colds and chills go quickly with this double action. Get a jar of 'Mentholatum' to-day. It is sold by all up-to-date dealers.

MENTHOLATUM

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